INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1955.

VOL. XVII NO 8-- BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 10 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
12 Jan.	Rajputana ..	All	16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..	vessels	10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..	now	10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..	sail	20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @ ..	direct	16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..	from	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..	Bombay	16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..	without	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	transhipment	19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	at	11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	Aden.	11,000
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departu e.
Shinnoh Maru ..	6th Jan.	11th Jan.
Shinsei Maru ..	2nd "	16th "
Heijin Maru ..	2nd "	13th "
Indus Maru ..	10th Jan.	24th "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	29th "	12th "
Chifuku Maru ..	10th Feb.	24th "
Heinan Maru ..	2 th "	28th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
18th Jan.	Macedonia ..	China and Japan.
"	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
11th Jan.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi,
12th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
14th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
16th "	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th "	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	31 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Erie Maru ..	5467	15 Jan.	27 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 "	31 "
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 Jan.	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 "	10 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 "	27 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2 — 1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
[illegible]: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
[illegible]rath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.

INSURANCE

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.

TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS

Claims paid over .. .. Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over .. .. Rs. 400,000

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery .....

Bombay Chronicle.

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	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A QUALIFIED NURSE, preferably a Muhammadan for four months for work during the current Haj Pilgrim Season on Rs. 40/- per month. Candidates should apply with copies of certificates, not later than the 14th January, 1929. H. E. BUTLER, Dy. Commissioner of Police, (Port) Bombay.)

A 31610

LARGE ENGINEERING FIRM requires RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, holding M. B. B. S. diploma. Applicants must have had considerable experience in controlling of Sanitary and Health conditions. Outside practise permissible. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2218 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31602

WANTED—CARDING and SPINNING FOREMAN for our Woollen Yarn Mills at Amritsar (Punjab), state qualifications present pay and the minimum pay acceptable. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Gulam Hussun & Co. Amristar.

A 31604

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 123, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 2nd floor of house No. 9-11 at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay, Inquire there P. J. JAI.

C R1368.

EDUCATIONAL.

COL. BROWN'S SCHOOL (FOR INDIAN BOYS) DEHRA DUN.—A high class School for the sons of Indian gentlemen, conducted on the lines of an English Public School. Staff mainly European. Ample hostel accommodation extensive private grounds and playing fields. Highly recommended by the late Mr. S. R. Das. Ten successes in Cambridge Examinations 1926 and 1927. Approximate monthly charges Rs. 100. For prospectus and further particulars, apply to Col W. BROWN, B A. (Dublin), Principal.

M 31607

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P S

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK"

EDITED WITH ELABORATE introduction, copious notes, elegant paraphrase, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagad (Kathiawar); 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes: "With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the AUTHOR at Junagad.

LOANS.

WANTED by Englishman, LOAN of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000/- returnable in April/May, and or payable by monthly instalments, Generous interest offered apply Box. No. 2221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

L R1378

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT. Bombay 2.

L 31431

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31673

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (V of 1928) are required to attend at the High Court this THURSDAY afternoon, the 10th instant at 3 O'CLOCK (S.T.), instead of at 11 a.m. as previously notified.

REGINALD SPENCE.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court.
Bombay, 10th January, 1929.

31612

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 600 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 30 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 12 per share on 84,000 new shares of Rs. 125 (Rs. 50 paid up), Free of Income Tax, for the year ended 31st May, 1928, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 28th January, 1929, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Office to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register at the close of business on 20th December, 1928.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn., Ltd.,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

31613

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1929. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2/- (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1929 and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200/- to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover, any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-Keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,
Dt. 3rd January 1929.

31603

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF MAHYAR RUTTONJI GHADIALI, late of Shikarpore: ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed deceased died at Sakkar (Sind) on or about the 15th day of January 1927, without leaving a Will and that Letters of Administration to his estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 11th day of December, 1928, to his widow, Bai Shirinbai.

All persons having any claims against the said estate are hereby required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned at their address, Albert Buildings, within one month from the date hereof after which date no claims will be entertained and the estate will be distributed without regard to such claims, if any.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby required to pay forthwith the amounts due by them to the said Bai Shirinbai or to the undersigned.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1929.

BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

31611

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2631 of 1928.

EBRAHIM DAWOODBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, an Iron Merchant, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of the estate of the late Allarakhiabai, wife of Karimbhai Sulemanji Tarwari ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) KARIMBHAI SULLEMANJI TARWARI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landlord, (2) SARAFALLI KARIMBHAI TARWARI, (3) ABDUL HUSSEIN KARIMBHAI TARWARI, (4) TYEBALLI KARIMBHAI TARWARI, and (5) RUBABAI, daughter of the said Karimbhai Sullemanji Tarwari, the last four being minors under the age of 18 years by theirs guardian-ad-litem, all residing at Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the heirs of the late Allarakhiabai, wife of the said Karimbhai Sullemanji Tarwari, deceased .. Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of the estate of the late Allarakhiabai, wife of Karimbhai Sullemanji Tarwari.

Sir,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 13th day of December, 1928, in the above suit Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, that the plaintiff abovenamed on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of the estate of the late Allarakhiabai, wife of Karimbhai Sullemanji Tarwari, filed the above suit against Karimbhai Sullemanji Tarwari and his minor children as the heirs of the said late Allarakhiabai, wife of Karimbhai Sullemanji Tarwari, praying inter alia:—

(a) That the estate of the said Allarakhiabai, deceased, may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(b) That for the purpose aforesaid all such accounts may be taken, discovery ordered and directions given as this Hon'ble Court may think fit.

(c) That the amount due to the plaintiff by the estate of the said Allarakhiabai may be ascertained and the same may be ordered to be paid to the plaintiff out of the said estate.

(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said estate with such powers as this Hon'ble Court may think fit.

(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Court from wasting or disposing of or otherwise dealing with the properties and effects of the said estate in any manner prejudicial to the interests of the creditors of the said estate.

(f) That the costs of the plaintiff of this suit may be provided for, and that in the event of the said estate proving to be insufficient to satisfy all the creditors in full the plaintiff's costs may be ordered to be paid to him taxed as between attorney and client in priority to other creditors.

(g) That the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the case may require.

And take further notice that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 18th day of February, 1929.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

Messrs. KHARAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The 8th day of January, 1929.

31608

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mistral Supplies & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTTMENT LETTER and DEPOSIT RECEIPT in respect of 5 shares No. 303612/303616 of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, in the name of Narandas Ramlal have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter and Deposit receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) NARANDAS RAMLAL.
Bombay, 4th January, 1929.

R1379

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS NO. 9.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms: By order of Mr. Yoosuf Lutfaally Khonji and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kalyandas Beehardas of Laxmidas Khimji Market, Bombay.

7 bales each 100 pieces White Shirtings No. 9, 30in. by 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT OLD NAGPADA ROAD, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS PALKHIMOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhman and others and with the concurrence of the Mortgagees the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land situate at Old Nagpada Road (Palkhimoholla) with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, admeasuring about 1,053 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 3205, part of New Survey No. 3122, Cadastral Survey No. 1559 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3212, Street Nos. 14 to 22 and bounded on the North by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1562, on the South by Old Nagpada Road, on the East by the Sweepers passage and on the West by a Mosque.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors or, to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

PRESENTS

HAY FEVER

A Comedy Drama in 3 Acts.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MARY PICKFORD

In her Latest and Best

MY BEST GIRL

A UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE IN 7 REELS.

A Symphony of Laughter, Adventure and Thrilling Suspense but its theme—the Quivering background of a Cello Melody is—Love!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MATINEE LADIES

with

MAY MCAVOY, MALCOLM MCGREGOR & HEDDA HOPPER.

THE ROMANCE OF A CIGARETTE GIRL AND A DANCING FOOL.

FREE

THE INDIAN REVIEW

—:o:—

SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER

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These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themseves as subscribers for the new year. Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away as Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

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AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

PERIOD OF ANTI-CLIMAX AND HASTY LIQUIDATION

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly report on the 4th January:—

AMERICANS.

Net over the week values in New York are lower by about 40 points.

It is curious how often anticipation of a brighter New Year leads to the accumulation of a long interest in the market during December and a period of anti-climax and hasty liquidation early in January on the realisation that, after all, the sun is little brighter in January than it was in December. History seldom repeats itself exactly. There is a variation in the time or sequence of events which upsets calculations based on the presumption that the future will be a replica of the past but there is an interesting comparison between fluctuations following the re-opening of the market last week and the corresponding period last year.

1929 (March Contract).
Jan. 2nd —42
Jan. 3rd +27
Jan. 4th —22
Jan. 5th —3

1928 (March Contract).
Jan. 3rd —53
Jan. 4th +22
Jan. 5th —18
Jan. 6th +20

Furthermore, the following review of the first week's trading of January 1928 as telegraphed by Reuter might well have been said of this year:—

"Futures did not produce any activity during the week but in spite of unsettled conditions prevailing in the New York Exchange the market presented a very steady appearance under the influence of trade calling. The outstanding feature of the week was the demand for spot cotton, sales of which show a large increase and it is believed that the bulk is for trade purposes."

If anything the comparison with this year is favourable.

Consequently it is, superficially at least, somewhat disconcerting to remember that last year between January the 7th and the 2nd February the market declined 2-1/4 Cents from 19.21 to 16.91. An analysis of the position and a comparison with the apparent facts of this year, however, give history just that opportunity of avoiding exact repetition which adds interest to the market. Last year a U. S. Mills consumption figure for December published in mid January smaller than anticipated and a ginning figure published on the 23rd January larger than anticipated gave food for serious thought. Consumption reduced from 626,000 in November to 544,000 in December foreshadowed textile depression which only too certainly materialised in the first half of last year and, with the market hesitating the South unloaded a very considerable quantity of cotton. During the last week of the decline it was said that Co-operative Societies hedged or sold 200,000 bales and by so doing established a new low level for the season.

This year we see very small possibility of a disturbing ginning figure in January and while the optimism created by the consumption figures of October and November might not find full confirmation in the figures for December, they should nevertheless be eminently satisfactory. Regarding the South, we are convinced that 17½ Cents in New York in mid September frightened holders to an extent which accounted for the free offerings which came to the market on the subsequent rise to 20 Cents and left little purpose in holding cotton beyond the point which gave a reasonable margin over the cost of production.

January however is a colourless month providing little incentive to the speculator to carry prices beyond 20 Cents. For bullish enthusiasm, in our opinion, one must wait for the vagaries of weather during the Spring—before, during and after planting. Meanwhile as a protection against temporary recessions we strongly favour sales in Bombay against longs in Liverpool.

BOMBAY.

Net over the week prices are lower by ten rupees.

Shipments total 6,90,417 against 3,41,649 last year but stocks are 8,76,811 against 5,65,017 a year ago. With export enquiry on a small scale only we are of the opinion that the approach of crop movement in Broach and Gujerat will have the same effect on the Broach Contract as Oomra crop movement had on the January Oomra contract and we favour sales here against purchases in Home markets.

WEEKLY BULLIOIN REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report dated 9th January:—

The Silver market shows little change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. In the middle of the week prices declined on long-liquidation and Commission Houses selling. In consequence of a large number of delivery orders having been issued for January settlement but later gradually advanced and closed steady on short-covering and option-dealers buying stimulated by Foreign better advices. The stock on hand remains about 4,000 Bars while the daily off-take is at present 90 Bars. The eventful feature of the week was the transferring of position by Commission Houses. Foreign Banks showed little interest in the market. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59/12 yesterday and the lowest Rs. 59/5 on the 4th instant. the range for the week being Rs. 0/7. T.T. Shanghai on London is the same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 2-7 7/16 yesterday and the lowest 2-7 5/16 on the 4th instant.

The London price is 0 1/16 higher. The market was quiet and steady with India and China operating both ways on a moderate scale. Continent remained a small seller while America remained inactive. The New York price is 57 1/4 cents i.e. 0 1/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1/4 cents on the 3rd instant and the lowest 57 1/8 cents on the 2nd instant.

The prices for Gold have improved this week owing to easier local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/5/9 for ready, Rs. 21/5/6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/6/6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11½.

Although Foreign markets appear to be fairly steady, local operators seem inclined to favour the bear side. Under the circumstances although we could not advise short sales, we would advise taking small profits on purchases which may be replaced in easy markets.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

"Friendly buy March or May Chicago Maize on any declines. Old River Plate nearly exhausted. New suffered drought. Favour buy April new crop. River Plate Maize, C.I.F. Liverpool value about 38/39."

Wheat Prices:—
March close at s. 8/11 1/2d.
May close at s. 9/0 1/2d.
July close at s. 9/2 1/2d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 114 7/8 cents.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's).

Weew ending 6th Jan. 1929.	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	366	11,542	10.503
Receipts at U.S. Ports	200	7,012	6,231
Exports from America:—			
To Great Britain	77	1,155	577
To Continent	123	2,806	2,780
To Japan, Canada, etc.	38	978	731
Total	238	4,939	4,088
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	353	7,859	8,002
Deliveries to Spinners: Great Britain (All kinds)	63	1,276	1,315
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		2,334	2.495
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,241	1,299
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,357	2,182
Total		5,932	5,976
Last week		5,926	6,068
Difference on week		—06	—92
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (all kinds)		961 Bales.	931 Bales.
Exports of American Cotton to India nil		2,109	6,800

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd).
8th January, 1929.

RECEIPTS

Week ending 29th Dec.	1928 Bales	1927 Bales.
Calcutta	342	3254
Bombay	121279	123244
Karachi	47253	49969
Madras	.....	554
Rangoon	.....	5785
Tuticorin	.....	11
	168874	182817

EXPORTS.

Week ending 29th Dec.	1928 Bales	1927 Bales.
Calcutta	95	2095
Bombay	46961	19752
Karachi	28582	38522
Madras	.....	.....
Rangoon	.....	2262
Tuticorin	.....	.....
	75638	62631

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 29th Dec.	1928	1927
Calcutta	16603	23166
Bombay	702666	779514
Karachi	274450	368099
Madras	26645	19906
Rangoon	5796	7402
Tuticorin	9634	5819
	1035894	1209015

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 29th Dec.	1928	1927
Calcutta	6991	16940
Bombay	671257	292945
Karachi	184884	183064
Madras	18755	25374
Rangoon	21224	21185
Tuticorin	13899	19146
	917053	558654

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI

Week ending 7th Jan.		1st Sept. to 7th Jan.	
1929	1928	1928-29	1927-28
133	6071	1806	22731

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.
Week ending 21st Dec

	1928	1927
United Kingdom	.....	.....
Continent	17399	13632
China	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	3676
U. S. A.	460	.....
	17859	17308

1st Sept. to 21st Dec.

	1928	1927
United Kingdom	22446	8421
Continent	100546	117121
China	5500	300
Japan	32069	34838
Bombay	1509	15160
U. S. A.	5010	541
	167080	176381

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/8 per cwt R.B.H.
S. S. Canara Rs. 8/6 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Hankow Maru Rs. 8/6/9 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Currimba Rs. 8/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 8/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/1/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Feb/March Rs. 8/11 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 9/11/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/6 per cwt
Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/7, Highest 50/9/6, Closing 50/9.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/11/7-1/2, Highest 4/12, Closing 4/11/7 1/2

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/13/9, Lowest 4/13/7 1/2, Closing 4/13/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 53/11, Lowest 53/8/6, Closing 53/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 55/13, Lowest 55/10/3, Closing [illegible]

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9-1-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.030 inches (.030 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.1 degrees (7.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.3 degrees (3.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 118 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3700 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 13 hours 3 minutes yesterday (I.S.T.)

(Continued from column 6.)

Expectations and disappointments are the luxuries of idlers. When I finish one work I begin another. My publisher looks after the expectations."

IMAGINARY TOUR.

When do you start for America? —"I do not start for America. For the last forty years it has been publicly stated that I am going to America. I have never gone, but still the public calls for it every time. Hundreds of hospitable Americans arrange the imaginary tour for me. They offer me their beds to sleep in and their cars to drive in. They fix up gigantic public meetings for me. They will go on doing it until I die. After that they will arrange spiritualist seances for me. Probably with the same result. No, I am not going to America. They will have to be content with the movietone."

BOLSHEVISM TEACHES HONESTY

Interview with Bernard Shaw

(BY SIEGFRIED TREBITSCH).

An account of the interview which the writer of this article had with "G.B.S.," is given below. Shaw's opinions on civilisation, government, Bolshevism, position of English Women and English Theatre are set down by the interviewer. This is how it happened. Every year since the war I have crossed the Channel to pay a visit in London to the hero of my youth. Bernard Shaw, ostensibly to talk business about my translations, but really to exchange thoughts with him about pretty well everything that lies near my heart. But the happiest days of the week I am privileged to spend with him are passed at his idyllic country seat in Hertfordshire, where I enjoy also the stimulating company of his wife.

I found him this time still under the spell of Geneva and his impressions of the League of Nations, looking splendidly well, tanned by the sun and once more in his accustomed strength and youthful buoyancy.

During a walk we had together I asked him what the reason might be that again and again the exact opposite of the truth gets into circulation about him, as, for example, his meeting with Tunney, which never took place and his purchase of an imaginary villa in the Italian lakes.

SUPPLY OF LIES.

Shaw laughed and said that the press could not exist without a huge daily supply of lies. But he quoted, in a more serious tone, some examples of grave misunderstandings arising from attempts by journalists to reproduce conversations with him on subjects they did not understand. Men sometimes become journalists, he said because though they can write a little, they know nothing and understand nothing, and therefore are unfit for ordinary employments. Constitutional inaccuracy is a disqualification for every profession except literature.

I answered that if I were a newspaper journalist I could not resist the temptation to interview him, adding that so great a teacher of humanity as his last work had proved him to be, could perhaps teach me the art of interviewing. Shaw at once took up this idea and said: "Well, just try to invent a few questions, which I shall not be able to resist answering. That is the whole art of it."

The result of this challenge was the following questions and answers the publication of which he authorized with a laugh:

'Do you think that England has changed for the better in consequence of the war?'

CIVILISATION.

"No, what has happened to England is just what has happened to the other belligerents—they have found out what savage they are under all their pretences of civilization. It has taken a little of the moral conceit out of us; that is all."

'What do you think of the idea of a United States of Europe'?

"I think it is much more promising than the United States of the whole world at which Geneva is aiming. We already have the United States of North America, which is a real League of Nations; but you will notice that there is no United States of North and South America States may federate successfully, but they cannot unite unless they are psychologically homogeneous. Already the British Empire in the East is threatening to break away from Geneva, to which the Western Empire is firmly attached. Even in Europe itself the psychological difference between the north and south of the Danube may produce two European Leagues. In my opinion, world federation is much more feasible than would unity."

'Is it desirable that Austria and Germany should unite?'

"Certainly. 'What God hath joined together let not man put asunder' ".

GOVERNMENT.

Is the dictatorship of a genius better than government by average men?

"That depends on circumstances. When Napoleon returned from Egypt, France was in a condition in which nothing but his dictatorship could have imposed order on the pseudo-democratic chaos. The case of Italy—which is what you are thinking of—was similar unsettled after the war, so much so that the King politely intimated that he was prepared to go into exile at a week's notice. The Liberals believe that matters would have righted themselves if Mussolini had let them alone; and this view is popular in lazy England, where we believe is 'muddling through.' In that respect we are the real lazzaroni of Europe.

"But after the war the demobilized Italian soldiers had been cured of laziness by the terrible discipline of the trenches. When they came home they found the men who had been having a good time in the booming trades of war time, instead of a bad time in the trenches playing the fool at what they imagined to be Socialism and Syndicalism, seizing the factories and making a hopeless mess of them, making speeches and waving revolutionary flags; above all, disparaging the war and repudiating the ideals for which the soldiers had, as they believed, fought and suffered and died.

"This infuriated them, and they found their spokesmen and their leader in Mussolini, a journalist and war veteran. He expressed exactly what they felt when he said 'We must clean up his stable,' which means, in English, 'We must clear this out.' He organised the Fascist march on Rome, which went through the scandalized Liberal opposition like a red hot shot through a pound of butter. But when he had done this, and thereby, of course, upset the existing Government, he had to organize a Fascist Government to carry on and he did it. The hour had found its man. But he could not have done it otherwise than as a dictator. There was no time for votes and plebiscites and elections and the like.

"Under such circumstances a dictatorship is a life-or-death necessity for the nation. Wrangling as to whether it was justified and twaddle about usurpation and tyranny are idle. But no sane person will infer from this that Germany or England needs a dictatorship at this moment. Dictatorship is essentially a temporary expedient to meet some emergency usually one which has been produced by the ignorance, corruption and short-sighted opportunism of popular government. May I add that all dictators are not geniuses?"

'I am told that you believe there is a future for Bolshevism in Russia. Will you tell me why?'

'Simply because the Bolsheviki teach common honesty to the children of Russia, while all the capitalist States are teaching them that their highest destiny is to become rich idler. If Russia sticks to that she will lick creation.'

'Do you think that the Bolshevism of Russia has grown from Tolstoy and Communism.'

MARX AND TOLSTOY.

"Certainly not. No two geniuses could be more different than Marx and Tolstoy. They had nothing in common except their 'Weltverbesserungswahn'—a complaint from which I also suffer. Tolstoy knew the world better than Marx. Being a soldier and a man of means and social position, he was necessarily more a man of action than the impoverished exile, who dreamed his life away in the reading room of the British Museum. But his activity only led him into personal absurdities, such as making bad shoes, building walls that tumbled down and wearing peasant mocks—follies which Marx would have laughed to scorn, because in theory the individualist Tolstoy got no further than the land-nationalization, which he learned from the San Francisco prophet Henry George, whereas Marx grasped the problem of modern capitalism in all its magnitude and historic evolution."

How has the war affected the position of women in England?

"It has enabled the men to find out that they can live on the labour of the women. That has proved the possibility of economic independence for women. But it has proved also the possibility of economic dependence for men, who are quite as willing to be kept as ever women were. We shall have to keep an eye on that aspect of the situation.

ENGLISH THEATRE.

What is the present state of the theatre in England? How about the young rising playwrights?

"The state of the theatre in England is what it has always been: that is, deplorable. Playwrights in England, whether young and rising or old and setting, are like men trying to sell spectacles to the blind.

Do you think you can surpass 'St Joan'?

"I am not a saint, and therefore not in competition with her. I have merely arranged her for the stage. It remains to be seen whether any modern women can surpass her. There are plenty of opportunities."

How do you see Max Reinhardt as a Producer of Plays?

"I never see Max as a producer of plays. I always see him as a pleasant fellow who looks so healthy that I could swear he has never been inside a theatre in his life."

What reception do you expect for your new book in Germany?

"I have no time for expectations

(Continued in Column 4.)

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLE.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., dated 8th instant:

"New York cables: Less offering but also less demand Spinners."

Reuter, dated 8th instant:—

"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and also by favourable Spot markets."

N. Y. March highest 19.86 (2.54 p.m.) Lowest 19.74 (10-22 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 9th instant:—

Garside reports conditions less favourable to acreage increase than year ago, partly because average price Southern spots last Autumn 18.77 against 20.37 Autumn 1927. also relationship price cotton to all farm products less favourable than year ago. Present mill activity probably assured until March but many mills will need more business in the near future.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 8.

March	19.85 plus .13
May	19.86 plus .13
July	19.49 plus .12
October	19.28 plus .16
December	19.09 plus .13
Middling Spot	20.00 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 8.

The New Orleans Cotton Market closed to-day.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 8.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	19.69
March	19.76
May	19.78

New York, Noon Call:—

January	19.71
Mrach	19.77
May	19.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	43,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

	Opening.	Closing.
January	10.14	10.16 plus .02
February		10.15 —
March	10.18	10.20 plus .01
April		10.21 —
May	10.22	10.24 plus .01
June		10.20 plus .01
July	10.19	10.21 plus .01
August		10.13 —
September		10.07 —
October	10.01	10.02 plus .01
November		9.97 —
Decemper		9.98 plus .01
January		9.97 plus .01
Middling Spot		10.41 —

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation:	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.20
Scinde, Fine	7.45
Scinde, Superfine	7.70
Bengal, Good	6.95
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20
Bengal, Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85
Oomra, Fine	8.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.65
Broach, Fine	8.90
Broach, Superfine	9.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

January	18.28 —.04
February	18.28 —.04
March	18.63 —.04
April	18.53 —.04
May	18.68 —.04
June	18.64 —.04
July	18.74 —.04
August	18.74 —.04
September	18.74 —.04
October	18.67 —.04
November	18.71 —.04
December	18.71 —.04
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	18.90 —.10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 8.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-3/8
Forward	26-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 8.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 8.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 8.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	29.73
T.T. Milan on London	92.62
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.04
T.T. London on Prague	163.87

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £9/7/6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £18/0/0.
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment buyers £18-0-0.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £18-12-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Apl./May shipment sellers £18-0-0.
Linseed La Plaa c.i.f. ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment Hull sellers £15/8/9.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt:—
Feb/April delivery sellers 28/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt:—
May/Aug. delivery buyers 28/3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 8.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 18.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:
January shipment sellers 42/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 42/3.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—
Afloat paid 45/-.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.
No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 8.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Jan/March per cwt. Not offered.
July2Sept. per cwt. 1264-1/2.
C and F Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 12/5-3/4
C and F Karachi:—
Jan./March per cwt. 12/6-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 0/8-15/16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 8.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	147 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9 1/2
National Bank	52 1/2
Eastern Bank	6 3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	90 3/8
Conversion Loan	79 5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	101 1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	53 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71
Consols	56 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	102 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94 7/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 8.

Demand Bills 484.62.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 8.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	77 1/8
Copper Braziers	86 1/2
Yellow Metal	68 3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21 7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13 1/2
Tin English Ingots	225 1/2

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday the 9th January 1929 tenders to the amount of £10,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted. All lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 16th January 1929 on usual conditions.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Raided Towards Close

—:o:—

LABOUR QUESTION DISTURBING FACTOR

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The share market opened quiet but steady and with a small turnover prices recorded a small rise of about Rs. 1/4. Towards the close, reports of labour trovle administered raid by bear operators and prices registered a sharp decline of about Rs. 10/ Bombay Burmahs, Tata Hydros and Cements ruled weak. Expectations of good production imported some steadiness in Tata Iron shares.

Looking to the general situation, there is nothing to cause an advance in prices. On the contrary if labour trouble develops, it is very likely that important declines may follow. Bulls have lost all confidence and most of the bullish factors having failed to bring any improvement, there is no inclination to buy. Under such a state even Burmah is likely to sag.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Bombay Dyeing 865, 66, 61, 57, 58
Century 402, 400, 398, 398/2
Colaba 148
Crescent 137
Fazul 776, 75, 71, 67, 68
Indore 395, 96, 95
Madhowji 53
Nagpur 505/10, 3, 2
New Great 238, 36/14
Pearl 501, 500, 495, 93, 95
Simplex 79/6, 78/12
Swadeshi 457
Burma 851, 50, 47, 48
Hydro 1120, 18, 13
Tram 153
Deff 287, 88, 89, 90/10, 88
Ord. 80/4, 2, 10, 81, 80 12, 80/8
Bundi 20/12
Indian 355, 54, 55, 53
Katni Ord. 250
Alcock 348, 46

TENDERS.

The following is a list the total of 23838 shares tendered for delivery against January 1929 delivery:—

Aicock	463
Bundi	3430
Burmah	400
Century	285
Colaba	393
Crescent	287
Dyeing	272
Fazul	413
Hydro	662
I. Bleaching	353
I. Cement	1478
Indore	249
Madhowji	127
Nagpore	203
New Great	698
Pabaney	112
Pearl	205
Simplex	486
Shivrajpur	500
Steam (Bom.)	333
Swadesh	217
Tata Defd.	915
Tata Ordy.	7696
Trams Ordy.	2050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay Jan. 9.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (1000) 352/8
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20) 3, 858/12
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 502/8
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 398/2
Chescent (100) Rs. 137/8
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) Rs. 148/12
Dawn (250) 35, 540.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 95.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 10.
Fazulbhoy (100) (yr. 13-12) 767/8
Finlay (100) O. 113/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 825.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 125.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 395
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 236/4
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2.
Kasturchand (500) 15/8
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2 210
Laxmi Cotton (20) 75—d. 1502/8
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil 53/12
Madras United (250) Rs. 25,500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 73 12
Morarji Coculdas (1000) 60, 1300
New Great Mills (250) (100) 236/4
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 213/12
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 102/8
Pearl Mills (250) 495
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362/8
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 53.
Simplex (250) 80.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 5500.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadesh Mills (100) 15 xd. 457/8
Swan Mills (100) 0. 115
Tata Mills (500) 55
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2412-8.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 687-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil 346/4
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 848/12
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 851-4.
Tata Oil (100) 32.
Bombay Steam Co. (255) xd. 233/2
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 5-3-0.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11/2
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 7 xd. 24
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. 100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2125.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682/8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 11/8
Tata Defd. (O) (95) xd. 288/2
Tata Iron (O) (85) xd. 80/8
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 56-8.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 58-14.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 14 20/12
Central India Mining (10) 12
Gwalior Cement (100) 106-4.
Indian Cement O (250) 353/12
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 250
Punjab Cement (10) 14/5
United Cement (100) xd. 98
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170
Shivrajpur (10) 26/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 136
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 920
Central Provinces (100) 5 102 p.c. x.d. 99/8
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2. 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 701-4.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O 5 p.c. x.d. 590
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 xd. 153/12
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 139
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec., (O) (100) 880, 1148/15 113/12
Tata Power P. (1000) 940 1,140
Tata Power O. (100) 495
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 185.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 90 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay Jan. 9. Since 1st September.

In Full-pressed Bales.	This year Yesterday	Last year	
Khandesh	3,196	117,652	124,770
Central India	1,550	56,777	84,099
Barsi and Nagar	1,851	64,129	106,987
Hyderabad Gaorani		21,777	38,918
Berar	3,145	296,406	280,130
Central Provinces	3,912	148,634	108,997
Total Oomras	13,654	705,375	743,811
Dholera		22,098	37,023
N.-W. Provinces	277	50,559	58,369
Rajputana	819	12,019	13,463
Sind-Punjab	819	17,982	64,047
Broach	z	3,455	2,597
Coompta & Dharwar		8,354	3,126
Westerns Northerns	89	7,043	3,188
Cocoanada			1
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		3,379	7,025
Persian		645	2,962
American		1,935	19,653
Egyptian & African	95	16,727	19,653
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	64
Total	15,229	849,582	964,470

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximato production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur duting the month of December 1928 was as under:—

	Tons
Pig Iron	57,507
Steel Ingots	46,940
Finished Steel	31,743

Society Shoes

OWING to late shipment a number of better grade shoes in a large variety of styles ordered for X'mas have been received last week.

Black Satin and **Silver Brocade Pumps** and **One Bar. White Kid** and **Flesh Colour Kid** and **Calf Pumps** and **One Bar.**

A few new models of **Bata Blonde Calf Pumps** and one straps have also been received.

Prices Rs. **8-15** to Rs. **20.**

KAZI

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.

249, Hornby Road, - - - - - BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The local market opened at Rs. 353/12 for Broach A./M. delivery and there was absence of selling. Prices declined to Rs. 353/4 on liquidation but again rallied. Liverpool opened 3 points higher and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	354	0	0
Oomra D./J.	318	0	0
Oomra March	319	8	0
Bengal D./J.	274	0	0
Bengal March	278	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The forward market ruled easy on selling by offices on rumour of Mill strike. Broach A/M. opened at Rs. 352/14 and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	352/4
Oomra D/J.	316
Oomra March	317/8
Bengal D/J.	272
Bengal March	277

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. B. Bengal	600	7,400
Fine M. G. Oomra	1,200	5,500

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

January	245.40	+1.80
April	232.90	+0.10
July	230.00	—0.40

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 9.

SILVER.

London Ready 26/6
London Forward 26/7
America Cent 57/8
China Op. 2/7/7, Clo. 2/7/7
Ready 59/11
Poush Op. 59/10, Hi. 59/12, Lo. 59/9, 6 P.M. 59/11
Tejimudi -/8/
Magh Op. 59/14, Hi. 600, Lo. 59/13, 6 P.M. 59/15
Tejimundi /13/

GOLD.

Ready 21/0
Poush 21/6
Magh 21/6/6
National City 21/7/9
N. Manordass 21/6/9
N. Motilal 21/6

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Bengal 274 D/J.
Bengal 279 March
Broach 354 A/M.
Oomra 307 D/J.
Oomra 319 March

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	289	284	276	269
Sind	291	286	278	271
Punjab	286	281	273	266
Rajputana	289	284	276	269
Oomra No. 3	330	325	319	309
C. P. No. 1	348	343	337	327
C. P. No. 3	339	334	328	318
Khandesh			304	294

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

(The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations) Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 613/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 540/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 137/ per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/ per ton.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In Full-pressed Bales.

1st Sept. to 3rd Jan.

	Yesterday This year	Last year
Europe	3,891	249,231	157,144
Japan & China	11,123	434,719	175,518
Coast Ports		6,467	8,987
Up-country by Rail		48,630	29,262
Afloat in harbour to Europe			
China and Japan		40,922	76,091
Total	15,014	779,969	447,002

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	New ready Red leafy.	New ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	285	.....
Bengal FG.	270	.....
Bengal FG.	270	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	.....
Sindh-Punjab FG.	270	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	330	320
Nagpur Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	325	315/20
Arvi Fine	325	315/20
Amraoti Fine	320	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	318	295
Mulkapur Fine	310	285/90
Khandesh Fine	300	275
Muthia Fine	290	280
Muthia FG.	285	270
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	340	315
Purna FG. GS.	340	315
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.	330	315
Indore/Ujjain Fine	325	315
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	310
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach FG.	.....	.....
Western MG.	.....	320
Cambodia	.....	370
Miraj/Sangli	.....	350/60
Compta Good	.....	350/60
Jinja	.....	520

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	8-1-29 7185000	6293000
,, Yesterday	do. 43000	29000
Exports to date	do. 5049000	4159000
Stock at Ports	4-1-29 2334000	2495000
,, Interior Towns	do. 1241000	1299000
,, Liverpool	4-1-29 961000	863000
Visible Supply	4-1-29 5932000	5976000
Quantity in Sight	do. 11542000	10503000

READY, COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

100 Perystal and Co. Kundla 204
100 Do .Pandharpur 301
100 Do. Mathia 275
100 Trikamjee Parshotam Bengal 240
100 Ebrahim Tulshidas Wardha 323
100 A. Damodar Karanja 302
100 Bombay and Co. Wun 325
100 Forbes and Co. Jalgaon 299
200 N. Fatehalli Akola 230/235
100 Japan T. & Co. Karanja 316
100 Breul and Co. Wun 325
100 Jamshed Mill Lasur 230
100 E. Spinner and Co. Amraoti 321
100 Nisso and Co. C. P. No. 2 317
100 Do. Berar 300
100 L. K. Vashanji Hingoli 297
100 Perystal and Co. Purna 280
100 H. Rambhagat Mulkapur 295

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	cwts.
Wheat	1,193
Linseed	6,570
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	489
Gingellyseeds	7,982
Groundnuts	63,371
Castorseed	1,185
Rice	30,355
Myrabollams	8,210
Cottonseed	45,276
Gram	477
Joowar	1,061
Maize	86
Barley	441
Bajree	5,632
Coal	1,676 tons.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Linseed May	10	7	9
Wheat January	8	7	3
Wheat May	7	13	0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, January 11.

The s.s. Ranchi with the English mails of Dec. 27 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 12.

The S.S. Rajputana with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Ramji Bharmal announces his candidature for the coming Municipal Election from the B. Ward, Bombay.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs Sakinabai Hashm Premji Charitable Dispensary the total attendence for the month of December was 4901, out of which 648 were males 2029 were females and 2224 were children.

KALKADEVI FAIR.

The annual Kalkadevi Fair of Kalkadevi Temple will be held to-day (Thursday) and there will be Fire-works at 12 midnight.

ASSAGAO UNION.

The Fifth Annual Social Gathering of Assagaonenses under the auspices of the Assagao Union will be held on Saturday, (the 12th. instant) at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall.

CALL SIGN FOR PHILPH'S RADIO HOLLAND.

Messrs. Precious Electric Company in a statement to the Press says:—We are informed by our Principals Messrs. N V. Phillips' Radio of Eindhoven, Holland, that the call sign P.C...J. of the above station has been altered to "P.C.J."

FRONTIER MAIL.

The B. B. & C. I. and N. W. Railways' Frontier Mail (first section) leaves Bombay (Ballard Pier) at 12|30 p.m. on Friday the 11th instant with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi a 12-10 p.m. and Lahore at 9-25 p.m., on Saturday and Peshawar at 8-30 A.M. on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es- Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and La Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon on Wednesday the 16th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TAXI DRIVERS' UNION RECOGNISED

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the General Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union writes to the Press that after continued struggle and firm determination offered to the Commissioner of Police, he has recognised the above Union and agreed to redress the grievances of the Taxi Drivers o Bombay. An appeal is made to those who have not joined the Union now close up the ranks.

BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon, the Annual Tilgul Distribution Ceremony will be performed to-day (Thursday) at 7 P.M. at the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall of the Institution Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor will speak on the occasion on "The Work before the Brahmin Sabha", and His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti will preside.

PURSHOTTAM HINDU CRICKET SHIELD COMPETITION TOURNAMENT

Fixtures for Saturday and Sunday 12th and 13th inst. are as under:—

Bombay Cricketers v|s New Social Union C. Club. New Maharashtra Cricket club v|s Hind Sevay C. Club. Merchant Cricket Club v|s Young Hindus C Club.

Fixtures for Saturday and Sunday (the 19th and 20th inst.) are as under:—

Arya Bandhu Cricket Club v|s Young Bhandari Cricket Club. Maharashtra Young Cricketers v|s Fort Vijaya Cricket Club. Goud Saraswat Cricket Club v|s Bharat XI. Young Maharashtra Cricket Club v|s Friends Union C. Club.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B.B.Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the following two papers will be read:—

(1) "A Vahi or Register of the Dead of some of the Parsis at Broach and a Parsi Martyr mentioned in it", by Shamsul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi (2.) "Notes on the Kath Deota worshipped by the Hindu Boatmen of Patna" by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

In connection with the first paper an Old Manuscript Death-Register about 200 years old will be exhibited.

DISTURBED MILL AREA

—:o:—

ALLEGED HARASSMENT BY STRIKERS

TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Once again the mill area at Sopari Baug Road was the scene of a disturbance, and the police had a hard task to disperse the crowd who numbered about one thousand. The operatievs of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, who are on Strike for the past few days were determined to make a sustained effort in preventing men who had been imported from outside from going to work. The strikers, therefore, met in batches of fifty to hundred, near the mill-gate and threatened those who went inside the mill with violence. One fitter, who was going in, was severely assaulted, and he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. Likewise, another workman near. Sopari Baug was dealt with by a number of strikers.

The police who are always posted in this locality, with a few lathis had the hard task in dispersing the crowd and arresting the hooligans who assaulted the mill-operatives, as the policemen are but a handful compared with the large number of the strikers. They arrested however, two persons who will be placed before a Magistrate.

OIL STRIKE SITUATION.

The strikers of the oil companies are also assuming threatening attitude and preventing the men to go to work.

UNFAIR AND INIQUITOUS

—:o:—

STANDARDISATION SCHEME CONDEMNED

A number of workers coming from various mills in the city were examined by the mill strike Inquiry Committee, on Wednesday. All the witnesses were quite outspoken in their remarks on the standardisation scheme. They condemned the scheme as being unfair and iniquitous in the extreme. They reiterated their grievances and told the committee frankly that no scheme based on a wage-cut would at any time be acceptable to them.

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA (I.D.) APPOINT FIRST DEALER

—:o:—

OPENING CEREMONY OF SHOW ROOM TO-DAY

General Motors India Ltd., the enterprising American automobile manufacturers, who have recently installed a new assembely plant in Bombay for the production of cars in India, will have commenced their business in right earnest to-day. They have appointed Mr. A. Fazalbhoy as their first dealer, after their starting work in Bombay, for three makes of cars, the Vauxhall, the Pontiac and the Oak land, all of which are well-known in India and the Continent. The opening ceremony of the spacious showrooms at Hughes Road near Kemp's Corner comes off to-day (Thursday) and promises to be quite an interesting affair. Invitation have been sent out to most of the leading men of the city.

DEMONSTRATION "JOYRIDE."

A representative of the "Chronicle" had a demonstration "joy ride" in an Oakland on Wednesday. In one sense it is a high powered car requiring a minimum effort to start. Whether, climbing a hill or negotiating rough roads it glides without jerks and oscillations, and it is quite noiseless. The manufacturers have taken special efforts to give it a beautiful finish and attractive appearance. The accomodation is spacious as well as cosy. In a trial run from Kemp's Corner through Hornby Vellard and along Malabar Hill, round Warden Road which can be described as a typical motorists country, with all its curves and swerves, it finishes smoothly at top speed. The four-wheel brakes bring the car to a standstill at the desired moment without any violent rattle Considering the easy start, smooth running, ease of control and swift get-away, the Oakland Six is a "lady's car" in every sense of the word.

TIRED OF LIFE

—:o:—

Babu Mahadeo (25) a domestic servant employed at Aresha Mahal at Walkeswar was ailing for some time past. On Tuesday morning he jumped from the second floor and died on the spot of internal injuries. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A FATAL SLIP

—:o:—

Badi Bibi Akbar Miya an aged Mohmedan woman residing at Ghoghari Moholla was going to latrine on the midnight of the 5th instant when she suddenly slipped and fell down. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital but her relatives removed her to her house where she died on Monday. At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A YEAR OF GOOD PROGRESS

BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LTD'S RECORD FOR 1928.

The sixty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Ltd. was held at the Company's Registered Office. Wallace Street, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. G. L. Winterbotham presided.

In moving the adoption of the Report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st May 1928, the Chairman, placed before the meeting the affairs of the Corporation. The Burmah Forests experienced inadequate rainfall during 1927/1928 and in consequence the outturn of logs to Rangoon was disappointing. But in Siam an excellent season registered improvement in the supply of logs to the Bangkok Mill. A ready outlet was found for the full output of the Bangkok Mill as well as those in Rangoon and Moulmein.

As regards rubber, the Report stated that during the year the shareholders received in dividends from the East India Rubber Corporation Ltd. Rs. 3,07,400. A final dividend for 1927/28 of 5 per cent. had been received since the close of the year. The Estate in Java was in an excellent condition.

TEA CROP.

The Report further stated:—

There was a further increase in the year's tea crop to 22,52,135 lbs. and prices continued satisfactory with the result that the year shows a net profit, after allowing for depreciation on Buildings and Machinery of Rs. 5,87,605-1-5. Your Directors have thought it well to use part of this profit to write off to Revenue the year's expenditure, Rs. 88,832-8-4, on tea not in bearing, in order to limit further increase of the amount at capital charge of the Estates. The net profit brought forward into the Accounts is therefore Rs. 4,98,772-9-1.

RANGOON MINING.

"Operations of the Rangoon Mining Company Ltd. have continued on the same restricted basis as in the previous year. The Directors of that Company have now decided, seeing no prospect of a revival in the demand for Wolfram on a scale to justify reopening of the Company's mines, to wind the Company up. Your interests will be properly safeguarded during the process of liquidation.

FINAL DIVIDENDS.

After making provision and writing off depreciation on properties, there remains a net profit, including the amount brought in from 1926/27, of Rs. 43,28,147-1-0 available for preferential dividend and distribution among the shareholders. Your Directors recommend the declaration of a final dividend of:—

Rs. 600 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.
Rs. 30 per share on 40,000 Old Shares of Rs. 125 each.
Rs. 12 per share on 84,000 New Shares of Rs. 125 each. (Rs. 50 paid up)

leaving a balance of Rs. 27,820-7-8 to be carried forward to the next year's accounts.

This with the Interim Dividend paid in August makes the total dividend recommended for the year at the rate of 32 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

After re-electing the Retiring Directors on the Board and appointing Auditors, the meeting terminated.

WHITHER IS COL. LAWRENCE TRANSFERRED?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Three weeks ago. this writer publicly urged Lord Irwin to give us the whereabouts of Col. Lawrence, whether he was at Bannu or in Afghanistan, or on the Indo-Persian Frontier? We are now told that Col. Lawrence is transferred from the North West Frontier with a view to stop all wild speculations about his movements! But the Government of India does not tell us, as to where Col. Lawrence is transferred?

Why is the Government so shy about Lawrence's movements?

Is Col. Lawrence so romantic, so historic, or so much of an ascetic and mystic, that his place of present abode is kept so sacred and hence so secret?

Will not the Government tell us, where Lawrence is transferred and stationed?

B. F. BHARUCHA.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

In the share market in jute shares though there was less doing in higher priced shares to-day prices underwent little or no change and the undertone remained fully steady. The tone at the close however was just turn quieter. To coals more optimistic feeling prevailed on better demands showing with rates tending upwards. In teas moderate enquiry only was in existence but prices continued to be well maintained. In miscellaneous with only limited turnover values for most part revealed no alterations. Government securities were steady. Following were the the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 72/14, 4 per cent loan 1960/70 84/10, 4 1/2 per cent loan 1934 96/8, 6 per cent loan 1945/55 104, 6 per cent bonds 1930 101/5, 6 per cent bonds 1931 103/4.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 108, Imperial Bank fully paid 1490, do contributory 363.

Railways:—Bukthiarpur Bihar light Railway 99/8, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpore Light Railway 168.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4.

Jutes:—Alliance 644, Anglo India ord. 501/8, Auckland 355, Bally ord. 343, Barnagore 308, Belvedere 698, Budge, Budge ord. 641, Cheviot 346, Clive 41/4, Empire 61, Fort Gloster 940, Fort William 474/8, Gondalpara 1327, Gourepore pref. 106, Hooghly ord. 112, do pref. 17/2, Howrah 55/3, Hukumchand ord. 26/8, Kamarhatty ord. 747, Kakharrah 623/8, Kelvin pref. 124, Lansdowne 315, Lawrence pref. 123, Maihati ord. 665, Northbrook 73, National 35/6, Orient 326, Presidency 12/8, Reliance pref. 124, Standard 503, Union 819/8, Waverley 19/9.

Coals:—Bengal 367, Bokaro and Ramgarh 104/4, Burrakur 13/4, Equitable 18/8, New Manbhoom 36/8, Sanla Collieries 3, Satpukuria and Asansol 1/4, South Karanpura 4/14, Standard 52.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 12/6, Reliance Firebricks and Pottery 5/8, Agra Electric 113, Britannia Engineering 4/4, Indian Iron and Steel 16/10, Madan Theatres 4/7.

Teas:—Bisnnauth 37/4, Bormahjan 9, East India 70, Tongani 11/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenths pence.—A. P.

—:o:—

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Samartha Natak Mandali will stage their social play the Lagna Mandap, writen by Mr. V. L. Barve, in Marathi on Sunday (the 13th inst.) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, in aid of the funds of the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School founded in memory of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar and conducted by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj. sympathisers of the Shool are requested to patronise the performance.

PEARL MILL SITUATION

—:o:—

Are all operatives to be dismissed?

AN AUTHORITATIVE REPORT

A considerable unrest has been created in the mill area by a newspaper report which says that the management of the Pearl Mill are contemplating the dismissal of all the operatives in that mill as a punishment for the murder of an assistant weaving master, which occurred only a few days back. The report further states that if this threat of dismissal is carried out, some 4,000 workers will have to go out of employment. An inquiry in more reliable quarters has revealed that the report is much too exaggerated.

WEAVING DEPARTMENT ONLY AFFECTED.

It is understood that the mill in question employs only 2,400 operatives and not 4,000. The spinning department of the mill remains absolutely unaffected by the situation. Only the weaving department in which there are no more than 800 operatives and which alone is alleged to have been responsible for the cold-blooded murder of the unfortunate weaving master, will have to face the situation. The management, it seems, have dismissed several jobbers who are alleged to have been implicated in the murder. A number of weavers will have to go with the dismissed jobbers, as the new jobbers who will be employed would like to have their own men. It is further understood that the mill authorities are inclined to retain the services of such of their employees as have all these years worked in the mill honestly and loyally. The management cannot see their way to retain the jobbers in their posts since a murder has been perpetrated in the weaving department and proper punishment has got to be meted out.

HOPE OF A "VIA MEDIA."

There is another difficulty for the management that they cannot put the blame on one or more individuals, as the crime was collectively perpetrated. Appearances notwithstanding, it is hoped that some "via media" will be found out and the [illegible] will be averted.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1929

It is the same old, old story. Our platform orators and our manufacturers of resolutions and amendments became very nervous when they find Mahatma Gandhi quietly taking the lead in any political situation. They know that Mahatmaji means business. Their business is "talk, talk and still more talk'. And the Mahatma style of bluntly insisting upon carrying out a definite programme of work is very inconvenient to the warriors of the verbal tournee.

* * * *

So a warrior from Madras lately returned from Calcutta expresses his displeasure against the predominantly "social" programme of the work chalked out at the Calcutta session.

* * * *

Study the ryot and his needs and grievances is a 'social' work absolutely necessary for the winning of political freedom for India. Mahatmaji and his workers at Bardoli understand this perfectly and the results of such work are known to all. They have become known to Government in the most unpleasant fashion.

* * * *

If those who decry the Calcutta programme of the Congress as merely "social" can advise Mahatmaji to chalk out a better one and show some earnest of carrying it out, I am sure none will be more pleased than Gandhiji.

* * * *

Mrs. Besant has begun again her "grouse" against Gandhiji. That was only to be expected. "England and India hand in hand" is the talented lady's slogan. The manner in which England has "led" India so far makes the younger generation feel doubtful whether England will ever agree to an equal partnership with India in a real Commonwealth of Empire unless forced to.

* * * *

An Australian legislator sees the position far more clearly in fact than Mrs. Besant. Lt.-Colonel Mackay has no illusions whatsoever as to what Young India desires.

* * * *

Mrs. A:—"Your lodger isn't very talkative, is he?"

Mrs. B:—"Mercy, no! I have to open all his letters to find out anything about him.

TWO STABBING AFFRAYS IN KAMATIPURA

—:o:—

ASSAILANT ARRESTED WHILE INJURED MAN IS LYING IN HOSPITAL

A serious stabbing affray took place in a brothel at Kamatipura on Wednesday afternoon when one Abdul alias Rasulia was stabbed by one Khan Saheb. It appears that Khan Saheb had gone to the brothel of Jitabai in 3rd Kamatipura Lane to demand his due from Sonibai, a girl residing in the brothel.

MY MONEY BACK, OR KNIFE.

At the same time Abdul came there and demanded his money from Khan Saheb. Khan Saheb promised to pay him after collecting his dues, whereupon it is alleged, Abdul abused Khan Saheb and so Khan Saheb stabbed him on the chest.

The assailant was arrested immediately and the injured man has been removed to hospital, where his condition is said to be serious.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

Another case of a similar nature took place late at night in the same locality, when one Mohamad was stabbed by one Ali Dawood in the brothel kept by one Hussein. It is said that an altercation arose between the two and the latter stabbed him in the chest.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVT. HOUSE

—:o:—

SIR FREDERICK AND LADY SYKES' FIRST SOCIAL FUNCTION

The first Garden Party given by the new Governor Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes came off at Government House on Wednesday evening. It was a pleasant and really enjoyable function and was in keeping with the best traditions laid down by Bombay's former Governors.

Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, with a view to mix more freely amongst the guests and make it a more of a homely than a conventional affair had restricted the invitations to half the usual number. The hosts were all attention and hospitality to the guests and with the cool breeze from the sea and bright sunshine and the Governor's band in attendance the guests had most enjoyable evening. The presence of a number of nurses both Indian and European lent a particular charm to the party and showed His Excellency's appreciation of the services of these sisters of mercy who tend the city's suffering humanity.

Another Garden Party at Government House comes off on the 23rd instant.

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 18 Pts. UP

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 9.

In sympathy with Liverpool cablegram the New York futures market opened at a decline of 4 points and ruled very steady throughout the day. There was absence of selling pressure and prices improved on better trade reports and deferred demand. It seems confidence in trade is returning and the market displays a healthy undertone. The close was steady at a rise of 18 points with May 20.04.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool Jan. 9

A very quiet condition ruled to day week. However some additional liquidation taking place mostly on account of minor outside speculators. Trade does not appear to be anxious to add to its previous purchase. The general tendency is to await developments with fresh business restricted to bare necessities. Prices opened 3 points higher and after several irregular fluctuations closed at a rise of 1 point.

The Liverpool Futures Market is due to open 9 to 10 points higher on Thursday.

Fluctuations in May contract.

Opening	10.27 + .03
	10.28 + .04
	10.25 + .01
	10.27 + .03
Closed	10.25 + .01

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9 (11 p.m.)

Unfounded fumours of a general strike in the local mills to-morrow with easier N. Y. cables Broach A/M. declined to Rs. 350/0/0. A rally ensued at this level and at 1 p.m. the market closed at Rs. 351 [illegible]

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

	Jan. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	19.86
To-day's Opening Rate	19.82
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	20.04
Difference	+.18

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool Jan. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	10.24
To-day's Opening Rate	10.27
Difference	+ .03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.25
Difference	+ .01
Broach Expectations	Rs. 355/0/0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Jan. 9.
Silver Ready	26 6 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	26 7 0
	Unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

—:o:—

	Bombay Jan. 9.
1st Settlement	59 11 0
[illegible]	59 15 0

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Makardhwaj Guti
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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1929

CRITICS OF THE CONGRESS.

A few plain words about some uncharitable aspersions on Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress policy by Mrs. Besant and some other critics are necessary in the interests of the Congress and of fairness in public life. We can understand Government and the Anglo-Indian press seeking to discredit Mahatmaji and the Congress so as to undermine their influence in the country. But similar attempts by responsible leaders like Mrs. Besant are highly improper and need to be resisted. She began her tirade against Gandhiji immediately after the close of the Congress session and she seems bent on keeping it up. At the Convention she eloquently commended the example of Bardoli and the system of parallel Government by Sinn Fein leaders in Ireland. But immediately after the Congress, at the instance of Gandhiji and others, determined to "Bardolise the whole country", she turned round and said it was an unfortunate moment when Pundit Motilal Nehru called in the aid of Gandhiji. She unfairly described Gandhiji as being "willing to father Dominion Status if it were accompanied by the threat of the revival of Non-Co-operation", as if he were otherwise not for Dominion Status and as if he were fishing in troubled waters with the bait of Non-Co-operation. Her prejudice against Gandhiji is clearly discernible in her complaint that 'the Nehru Report has been still further prejudiced by Mahatma Gandhi bringing to the All-Parties' Conference a message of the President of the Congress" adjourning the Conference. And she adds:

"Thus by Mahatma Gandhi acting through the Congress President and that President, as Chairman of the Nehru Committee, I am directed as Congressman and Conventionist to cease my political work". It is a travesty of facts to suggest that Gandhji, while seeming to convey a message, "acted through the Congress President" and to describe the adjourning of the Convention as calling upon her to stop her political work.

In her latest description of Gandhiji and the Congress Mrs. Besant surpasses herself. She thinks that "Gandhiji's influence on polities since he came to India has always been destructive". This is a grotesque view but the world has acknowledged that Gandhiji's influence has been destructive only where it is desirable that it should be destructive, that is, against foreign domination, but that on the country his influence has been most beneficent. It is not because he is a demagogue that he comes and sees and conquers. To bolster up her view Mrs. Besant invokes the voice of the dead and tells the world—we suppose for the first time after the death of Gokhale—how Gokhale told her that "Mr. Gandhi will cause a great set-back to our political movement". Mrs. Besant's memory must be playing deplorable pranks. In any case it is most unfair, indeed, to ascribe such words to one who is not alive to reproduce the exact words he used or to explain what precisely he meant. Mrs. Besant adds: "His (Gokhale's) words have proved to be sadly true. The wildcat movements of Non-Co-operation and civil disobedience have devastated the political field, blighting the promising harvest that was showing its green shoots above the soil." It is easy to call names but India will for ever cherish with pride and gratitude the memories of the Satyagraha in South Africa, in Champaran and in Bardoli and even the partially successful Non-Co-operation movement in 1921. Will Mrs. Besant cite the instance of a single country that won freedom without some kind of Non-Co-operation?

Strangely enough Mrs. Besant, who is so hard on the prospective Non-Co-operation campaign without knowing what precise shape it will take, is about equally hard on the present programme of the Congress, which she says is a mild, social programme, such as would suit Government. What is more strange, even some staunch Congressmen have joined in this criticism, contending that the programme is not a "fighting" programme. In their own sense of the term, the three items in the programme, viz., complete boycott of all foreign cloth "work among city labourers and for village reconstruction", and redressing specific grievances by the Bardoli methods promise abundant fight for men whose fight is something more than a war of words. The other items too are a potent means for national Sanghathan. If this programme is not political enough for Mrs. Besant and other critics, we would like to know what their idea is of political work and what their own programmes are. We have quarrelled long enough about goals and creeds. If we really mean business, let us not quarrel with our tools.

AN APPEAL TO WORKERS.

—:o:—

In a recent article in "Young India," Mahatma Gandhi, referring to the murder of Mr. Saunders, wrote: "It is time we began, irrespective of nationalities, to regard deeds with mean motives or with meaner consequences with nothing but horror, indignation and disapprobation, no matter how daring they may be." "The course of assassination and kindred crimes", he added, "is not advancing the progress of humanity, religion or true citization." Mahatmaji's article was specially intended to be an appeal to the youth of India, but his words deserve to be pondered over by the working classes who are carrying on a fight for the satisfaction of their human needs. Recently three lives have been lost in Bombay as a result of murderous assaults by infuriated workers. These assaults have marred the reputation for non-violence which the workers of Bombay nobly earned during the last General Strike and we have no doubt the overwhelming majority of them and their leaders abhor such violence as much as any other citizen of Bombay. We trust, therefore, they will take immediate and vigorous steps to see that non-violence continues to remain their sheet-anchor in their struggle for the redress of their grievances.

SIR JOHN'S SEAT.

—:o:—

Whether the Royal Statutory Commission keeps India for the British or not, it is, according to the latest news, very likely to succeed in keeping Spen Valley for Sir John Simon. A special cable to "Forward" says that a Mr. Elvin has been nominated by the official Labour Party to oppose Sir John in preference to Doctor Rutherford, whose sympathy for India goes, rather inconveniently, beyond the bounds set by the Labour Party, and to Norman Angell whose Internationalism is too sweeping to be anything but a danger to the Socialism of Labour statesmen who have to "think imperially." This nomination is a tribute to the political strategy of Mr. MacDonald who had to keep two mutually contradictory oaths. He is pledged to fight every seat in the coming elections against parties that are "exploiting England", on behalf of vested interests. He is particularly expected to fight Sir John Simon who dealt a death-blow to the General Strike and is, therefore, responsible to some extent for the present miseries of the miners. But at the same time, as Mr. MacDonald would say: "Ah! my friends, the Labour Party which is the only honest and democratic party is equally pledged in the name of justice and democracy to keep India for the Empire"—although not in it. Sir John, therefore, should not be troubled with waging a real fight. With a non-entity the "Labour and Socialist" side of the Party's conscience will be salved and Imperial obligations will also be fulfilled. The miseries of workers, which are unspeakable, if Mr. MacDonald's passionate utterances are to be believed are a good price for domination over India.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

—:o:—

We reproduced the other day a very remarkable article on the problems of education in India contributed by Mr. A. Yusuf Ali to the "Nineteenth Century and After". Mr. Yusuf Ali is not an "irresponsible agitator" or "seditionist." He is a distinguished retired member of the Steel Frame and is officially recognised as an educationist. When such a man cries out—of course, with due moderation—at the pathetic condition of education in India, it is surely time for those who are responsible for the intellectual famine in the country, at least, to hang down their heads in shame. For, the picture that he has drawn is sad but true. There is no country-wide elementary education, because "for real elementary education there should be well-organised schools with regular attendance, teachers with a sense of vocation and a certain number of years of compulsory attendance and upto a certain appreciable standard of education." But "these conditions have not been attained." Further, "girls cannot be widely educated as long as child marriages are not only permitted, but common." And, yet, we are not sure that the Age of Consent Bill is popular with the Government. Mr. Yusuf Ali goes on to examine the present organisation of communal and general, secondary and university education and finds it utterly useless. He offers constructive suggestions to improve education even under the present limitations. He knows that the amount spent on education to-day is four times less than that on defence and armaments—we wish he had also given the proportion spent on the Imperial Services. He knows further that although education is a "Transferred Subject", the Minister, having no control over finance, except through the impossible method of extra-taxation, can do next to nothing. But he is, we believe, too sadly disillusioned an administrator to hope that the present limitation will be so soon removed as to permit education to become both useful and wide-spread. Hence, his modest suggestions, with many of which we are in agreement.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETER

—:o:—

THE RIGID COLOUR BAR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 15.

"There was a rigid colour bar in every sphere of industry, and the Indian was made to feel that he was in strange and inhospitable surroundings, and the conditions under which he laboured were a 'gross mockery'. There were many insuperable difficulties that confronted the Indian worker."

Thus said the Rt Hon. Sastri, the retiring Agent-General in the Union, in opening the First Trade Union Congress of the Indian workers at Durban. A well-organised Natal Workers' Congress has been formed under the chairmanship of Advocate A. Christopher, the Deputy-President of the South African Indian Congress. The progress of the movement will be watched with great eagerness by all the Indians in the sub-continent. But there are insuperable difficulties that face the new Workers' Congress, as the European workers are not inclined to help their Indian colleagues, presumably to serve their own interests first. The whites in South Africa are colour-mad, and even the members of the Labour Party view with each other to shelve the fundamental principles of socialism and disunite the bonds of workers' unity. Socialism in South Africa means the only organisation of white workers to snatch the whole loaf from the capitalists and do not allow to spare even its bit for the coloured worker. South Africa for the Whites only is the motto on the Labour platform and the labourites and the Nationalists exert every nerve to make it a reality.

WHITE SOUTH AFRICA'S POLICY.

The Capetown Agreement has amongst other things committed a serious blunder in accepting all the legislation passed by the Union House of Assembly. These laws included (1) Industrial Conciliation Act, (2) Apprenticeship Act, (3) Colour Bar Act, and lastly (4) The Minimum Wages Act which all aim at helping the white workers at the expense of Indian ones. There are no facilities for the technical education as demanded by the Conciliation Act for Indian worker, while circumstances make it practically impossible for the Indians to carry out, without serious economic deficit, the regulations drafted by the Wage Board established under the Wages Act. The wages fixed by the Wage Board which apply equally to all without the discrimination of race or colour are such that the under-hand detrimental policy has only now been realised by the Indian community which has entered a serious protest against same and asked for the specific fixation of wages for the Indian workers. It is likely that the high wages fixed by the Board will bring about such a situation as to make several Indians unemployed and ruin many Indian shopkeepers in consequence.

CONFLICT WITH WHITE INTERESTS.

The workers' interests being considered on colour lines in South Africa, the Indian Workers' Congress will be faced with the very first difficulty whether the Congress will be registered by the Government. If Mr. Sastri's influence removes this difficulty, the other serious one will arise on the question of the affiliation with the South African Trade Union Congress. This organisation recently refused to affiliate the Industrial Commercial Workers' Union, an African Native Workers' Union led by Mr. Clements Kadalie. The interview with the latter organisation by Mr. Madeley, the former Minister of Posts, led to his dismissal at the hands of the Premier General Hertzog. Will the South African Trade Union Congress which refused affiliation to this native union on account of colour accept the Natal Indian Workers' Union in the fold and will the

(Continued on page 10).

MAULVIS AND PURDAH

—:o:—

NO SANCTION IN ISLAM

(BY ALI BAHADUR KHAN).

Custom has a great force which sometimes baffles reformers specially when it is given a religious tinge. The so-called purdah in Mussalmans provides one glaring example of this, although it has no sanction in religion but thousands and lacs of Muslims today labour under the misunderstanding that this institution has very great importance in Islam. This wrong notion of religion has led to serious events both in Turkey and Afghanistan and certainly trouble is brewing even in India where Maulvis are trying all possible means to instigate ignorant people against those who advise the Mussalmans to march along the path of progress and emancipate their women from the evils of the veil. In the following few lines I propose to lay before the public a number of passages both from the commentaries of the Koran and the traditions of the prophet which will prove that the random talks of the selfish Maulvis are not based on the study of Koran, traditions or "Fiqah" but that there are hordes of Islamic dictims against veiling the face.

WHAT IS 'ZENAT'?

In the chapter Nur (Light) of Koran a passage occurs in which God enjoins women to conceal their "decorations" (Zenat) and this is the passage on which the whole conception of veiling a woman is based; it is argued that the face being the most attractive part of the body must be concealed. But the last words of the passage "Illa ma zaharа minha" (except that which habitually remains open) provide a clear exemption for the face and hands because these parts habitually remain open in the daily life of a woman. Let it not be said that I being a modern heretic am putting new meanings different from the established ones on the words of Koran. Let me tell these critics that in spite of my modern education I have studied Koran and its commentaries for years together and it is my firm belief that there is nothing in Koran or traditions that can be cited as being opposed to modern progress and we need give no new interpretation to any passage.

EVIDENCE GALORE AGAINST PURDAH.

I, therefore, quote the following from recognised authorities in Islam:—

1. Ibne-Abi Shaiba relates on the authority of Ibn-i-Abbas that the exemption in Koran is "for the face and hands of woman." (Durrul Mansur by Sauti).
2. Imam Razi quotes "what is ordinarily kept open is face and hands for women, they are exempted from veiling." (Tafsir-i-Kabir).
3. "Because the face and hands have to be exposed for necessity, therefore, all agree that these parts of body are not to be hidden." (Tafsir-i-Kabir by Imam Razi).
4. "For a free stranger woman all body is to be hidden except the face and hands which require to be exposed in business and necessities of life." (Tafsir-i-Kabir).
5. Ibn-i-Jarir relates on the authority of Said bin Jahir that "the exemptions are face and hands." (Durrul Mansur).
6. It is related on the authoritity of Bibi Aisha that once a woman came before the prophet and she was putting on such fine thin clothes that parts of her body were visible through them; the prophet turned his face; Bibi Aisha (the prophet's wife) asked the reason for that attitude, the prophet replied "Women should not expose except her face and hands showing the limits by his hands."
7. Abu Daud relates on the authority of Aisha that the prophet said "From the time a woman begins to get monthly course it is not proper that her body be exposed to view except this and he ran his hands on the face and the hands."
8. "As for the exposure of a woman's body to sight it is permissible to see the 'apparent' parts which are face and hands (Fatama-i-Alamgiri).
9. "There is no harm in seeing the face of woman and appreciating it to the extent that the beauty can be compared with the beauty of another face." (Badulmukhtar Ala Durrul Mukhtar Vol. V.).
10. "The whole body of a woman should remain concealed except the face and hands." (Kitab ul-Um).

MAULVI'S PETTY QUARRELS.

For brevity's sake I confine myself to the above few instances otherwise they can be multiplied in hundreds. It is to be noted that the above passages are selected from the books of all sections of Mussalmans and none of them represents any modern creed. On the other hand these are centuries old books recognised by even the most orthodox but the misfortune is that the Maulvis of to-day have little time to spare their petty quarrels of bread and butter to look into these Arabic books. Most of them have nothing but beards and flying gowns to recommend them for being a religious leader. They go about disgracing and misrepresenting Islam whose laws are elastic enough to accommodate themselves to the progressive conditions of this period. Islam, of course, provides a law against making women a toy for man's passions, thus corrupting the morals of society. Islam certainly forbids the use of semi-naked clothes of the West. But unveiling the face and going about for business is never discouraged in Islam.

(N.B.) I shall be very pleased to answer any questions and remove any doubts that may be entertained by any Muslim or non-Muslim if sent to my address:—

ALI BAHADUR KHAN,
Editor, "Ittihad," Bombay, No. 9.

Notes of the Day.

"Everything Is Sport."

Addressing a meeting of school-masters at Mysore, His Highness the Yuvaraja commended to them an excellent maxim for guidance in life, in and outside school. "If I do not go so far as to say that Sport is Everything", said the Yuvaraja, "I will go thus far and suggest that you should endeavour to inculcate into your pupils' minds that Everything is Sport." He meant that there was fun and satisfaction to be got out of every undertaking in life if one went about it in a sporting spirit. "Whether in business or in law or in politics", he added, "let us learn to play the game like sportsmen, to give the other fellow the best if he is the best man, and if we are bowled over, to get up or try again without whimpering about it." These words may sound platitudinous to some, but that only means that they contain more truth than is realised in life. Our public life would be much less discordant and much more bracing if more sporting spirit could be infused in it. We have no doubt that sport-loving school-boys would smile at the growls and mutterings of some of our political pugilists who continue to swear at the opponent long after the combat.

An Australian on India.

Major-General Kenneth Mackay, an Australian M.L.C., recently visited India and the views that he formed during his visit here are in refreshing contrast with those which British M.P.'s are wont to air after a few days' stay in this country. Interviewed by the "Sydney Morning Herald" Major-General Mackay said that during his visit to India he was both surprised and alarmed to notice how widespread the discontent had become. Like many others he came to India with the prejudice fostered by newspapers of his country that the trouble in India was engineered by a few self-seeking members of the Indian intelligentsia. How he was disilusioned may best be described in his own words.

Danger of Delay.

He said to the interviewer:—

"When I reached India I made it my business to meet Indians of all shades of thought, and I found that the question of self-determination was no mere political cry, but one rapidly growing into a national aspiration. Every responsible Indian with whom I discussed the matter scouted the idea of breaking away from the Empire, but they were almost unanimous in their claim for far more self-determination than they receive at present. I came to the conclusion that the position is rapidly becoming impossible. It seems to me that England may create another Ireland in India. Eventually she will have to grant the demands of the Nationalists, and if this be done grudgingly she will not receive gratitude from the Indians, but may bring about the feeling which exists in Ireland at present.

It is my wish to see a great and united Empire, strong enough to become a potent factor in maintaining world peace, but I cannot see how we can bring this about while we keep a country with 350,000,000 people within the Empire and still in the position of an inferior race."

Major-General Mackay has clearly and tersely summed up all that can be said about India's united demand. She will accept Dominion Status to-day and England will gain a new and nobler status with India as her equal partner. But if she is short-sighted and delays in coming to an honourable understanding with India, even Dominion Status will not be acceptable to the latter.

Mr. Savarkar's Internment.

The decision of the Government of Bombay further to extend the term of internment of Mr. Vinayak D. Savarkar, by two years, is bound to outrage the feelings of every Indian. Mr. Savarkar was transported twenty years ago to the Andamans where he lived in hellish surroundings for fifteen years. Not satisfied with that, the Government next interned him for five years in the Ratnagiri district jail under restrictions which must be as galling to a patriot as any kind of imprisonment. But even the twenty years' incarceration has not satisfied the mighty British Empire. In a way Mr. Savarkar's further incarceration is a reproach to all Indians, who by suffering their own chains add to his heavier ones.

Married Boys at School.

A deputation of the All-India Women's Educational Conference is reported to have suggested to the Age of Consent Committee that married boys should not be admitted to schools or be allowed to appear for the matriculation examination. The suggestion, if made seriously and if enforced literally, may be a bit too hard on boys, married away like their sisters in their early teens by their parents. For some good reasons the deputationists did not propose any penalty for married girls. Neither boys nor girls need be punished for the errors of their parents. But since society needs wholesome sanctions besides legislation to prevent child marriages, universities, schools and other educational institution may seriously consider the feasibility of refusing scholarships to boys married in their teens.

EX-SOLDIERS' IRON RESOLVE

Refuse to Budge Inspite of Cold Weather and No Food

—:o:—

DEMAND RELEASE OF LEADER

All Night Vigil Kept on Mela Ram Road

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The ex-servicemen who came to Lahore to ventilate their grievances to the Governor are still squatting on the open road

It is stated tat they have had no food for the last 24 hours. They are exposing themselves to the unusually bitter cold of Lahore.

GURUDWARA COMMITTEE TO RESCUE.

Enquiries made in official circles reveal that some of them had meals with them and some others went to the city for the same. They are at perfect liberty to disperse to their homes, but they refuse to leave the spot until leader is released.

The latest enquiries show that arrangements for feeding the men are being by the Gurdwara Committee.—A. P.

EX-SOLDIERS' IRON RESOLVES

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The ex-servicemen who took up a position on Melaram Road as a protest against the arrest of their Jathedar continued lying on the road throughout the night inspite of bitter cold. It is learnt from official sources that they refused an offer of blankets from the police. Another non-jfficial offer to place the Brad laugh Hall at their disposal for the night was pot accepted. Police guards are posted on Melaram Road.—A. P.

CALCUTTA JUTE WORKERS ON STRIKE

—:o:—

MORE THAN 6000 MEN IDLE

POLICE PICKETS POSTED AT MILL GATES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The weavers of the Clive Jute Mills (New), Garden Reach, struck work yesterday as a protest against the dismissal of two workers.

The Secretary of the Jute Workers' Union wrote to the Manager demanding reinstatement of two dismissed men and also the remission of fines imposed on them.

When the new mills resumed work this morning strong but peaceful picketing was resorted to by the strikers under Union leaders and at 1 o'clock the weavers came out of this mill resulting in the management closing the two mills and rendering 6,353 workers idle.

"HOLD OUT."

A meeting was held and addressed at Kerbala by Union leaders including Mr. Spratt, at which the strikers were asked to hold out until their demands were met by authorities. Police pickets have been posted at mill gates and cooly lines to prevent intimidation.

The situation is quiet.—A. P.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL REACTIONARY

—:o:—

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S VIEW

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation this evening discussed the Trade Union Bill and by a majority of 32 against 18 disapproved of the Bill as framed as it was in their opinion reactionary and harmful to the cause of Trade Unions.—A. P.

NO PUSSYFOOT PROPAGANDA IN MADRAS

—:o:—

EXCISE MINISTRY GRANT REFUSED

GOVERNMENT'S WAY OF CARRYING OUT DRY POLICY!

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

It is understood that the Finance Committee of the Madras Legislature has refused sanction for a grant which the Excise Ministry had asked for temperance propaganda. In this connection the "Hindu" writes that the lines on which the Government wished to educate the public on drink evils were grotesque and were calculated to forward the cause not of prohibition but of liquor interests.—A. P.

BHARATHI'S SONGS IN BURMA

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The "Hindu" says: "We have reasons to believe that on representations which the local Government made sometime ago the Burma Government are cancelling their notification relating to Bharathi's songs and the local Government will restore to owners books seized in Madras.—A. P.

AFGHAN PLANE CRASHES AND BURNS

—:o:—

RUSSIAN PILOT KILLED

PESHAWAR, Jan. 9.

News has been received that an Afghan plane crashed and was burnt at Kabul on January 7. The Russian pilot was killed and the Russian observer was wounded. Another Russian pilot, who had received injuries previously while bombing rebels also died on the same day.—A. P.

INDIA'S TRIAL OF STRENGTH

Unity of Congress which is unsha ken must be maintained

—:o:—

MR. SEN GUPTA'S CLARION. CALL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

In a statement to the Associated Press Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta refers to the Compromise resolution passed by the Congress and says: "Without entering into details, which would only entail further controversy, I would say this—that all Congress leaders are united on the question of Independence as the goal to be kept in view in our political activities, and that they would stand by every Congressman who carries on active propaganda in favour of Independence and the severance of the British connection, inasmuch as, the qualifying clause notwithstanding, Mahatmaji's resolution authorises and enjoins on Congress executive to carry on active propaganda for complete independence. Government seem to think that there is a split in our ranks, and that this is just the time for them to strike those of us who are actively associated with Independence movements. I want to make it clear that Congress leaders, not excluding Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress as a body, are firmly united in their support of these men, and that they will not suffer with unconcern any attack direct or covert on the latter.

CONGRESS UNITY UNSHAKEN.

The unity of the Congress stands as unshaken as ever. To touch any one of its members is to touch the whole body, and if any one of them suffers the whole Congress suffers with him. To my own countrymen, I say that the enemy has already raised his hand to strike. Instead of dissipating our energies in verbal controversies, let us concentrate our will on the work set before the country by the Working Committee. The Congress has not only put before us Independence as our goal, it has also put before us a constructive programme which has to be completed in the course of this year. In our enthusiasm for ideals let us not overlook the need for actual work. The task is stupendous and in this task we have to take with us every man and woman of India. A great trial of strength is in sight. The victory will be ours if only we keep together."—A.P.

TERRIBLE TRAIN SMASH IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

EXPRESS CUTS THROUGH GOODS TRAIN

PERSONS KILLED AND 25 INJURED

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The driver of a passenger express was killed and fifteen persons injured as a result of a collision between the express and a goods train at Ashchurch, near Tewkesbury. Two carriages of the express were overturned.

Ashchurch is only twenty miles from Charfield, where fifteen persons were killed and thirty injured in a collision on 13th October last.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Casualties in the Ashchurch collision were four killed and twentyfive injured. The Express cut through the goods train which was being shunted from the main line into the siding. The engine then almost buried itself in the ground and the coaches behind reared up to a height of thirty feet above one another. A hose-pipe run from the Ashchurch station extinguished the fire in the locomotive and water ran over the wreckage and froze, thereby handicapping the rescuers whose efforts were also hampered by fog. The latter was so dense that ambulance from Gloucester had to be piloted by motor car —Reuter.

BODIES OF 3 PASSENGERS FOUND

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Bodies of three passengers have been found pinioned beneath the wreckage at Ashchurch. The collision occurred head-on in a fog.—Reuter.

KING'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

—:o:—

AIR OF HOPEFULNESS IN PALACE

LONDON, Jan. 9

Although no improvement in the King's condition has been noted in the bullentins since Sunday, Reuter understands that the position is still regarded with satisfaction and the air of hopefulness which prevailed at the Palace for a couple of days is unchanged.—Reuter.

A QUIET DAY ON TUESDAY

—:o:—

KING'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A bulletin issued at 8-15 p.m., to-day, says that the King had a quiet day. The condition remains unchanged. There will be no morning bulletin to-morrow.

RAY TREATMENT.

The ray treatment was administered to the King to-night, for the first time since the 6th instant.—Reuter.

A FAIR NIGHT PASSED

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The King passed a fair night. His condition remains unchanged.—Reuter.

EASTERN AFGHANISTAN TROUBLE ENDS

JALALABAD AREA MADE OVER TO SHINWARIS

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazettes" Peshawar correspondent says that troubles in Eastern Afghanistan is believed to be at an end. The Jirga of the tribes at which negotiations had been carried on on behalf of Goverument is reported to have been successful. Khugianis and Mohammands have left for their homes having made over control of Jalalabad area to the Shinwaris.—A. P.

SERIOUS FIGHTING NEAR KABUL

REBELS GAINING TEMPORARY ADVANTAGE

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Jan. 9.

News has been received that serious fighting has been proceeding ten miles north of Kabul between the King's troops and the rebels under Bachani-i-Saqao since January 7th and that the rebels are gaining temporary advantage.

As regards the administration of state affairs at Jalalabad Shaghassi Ali Ahmad Khan is at the head of affairs and acts for the King European servants of the Afghan Government have been given permission to make the journey to Kabul by Khudahar.—A. P.

CALCUTTA PREPARES FOR HOT RECEPTION

—:o:—

SIMON BOYCOTT COMMITTEE FORMED

HARTAL AND DEMONSTRATIONS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

At an emergency meeting of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee yesterday it was resolved that a Committee to be called the Simon Boycott Committee and to include with others Messrs. J. N. Sen Gupta, Subhas Chandra Bose and Akrom Khan should be formed to organise a hartal and demonstration against the Simon Commission on Saturday when the Commission arrives in Calcutta.—A. P.

CHINESE BANDITS' LATEST

—:o:—

TRAIN HELD UP AND RANSACKED

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Nanking.—Bandits held up and ransacked the Shanghai-Nanking train at a small station outside Nanking, yesterday evening. Troops were immediately ordered out, but hitherto bandits have not been caught.—Reuter.

10,000 DOLLARS STOLEN

—:o:—

NANKING TRAIN RAID

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Nanking.—The train which was raided was one by which the monthly pay of the staff of the Shanghai-Nanking railway was as usual being sent. Ten thousand dollasrs were stolen. The belongings of fifteen hundred Chinese coolie passengers were ransacked, but yielded very poor results. The robbers were armed and had cut telegraphic communications.—Reuter.

Separate Assembly Secretariat Opened

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

It has now been finally settled that the Assembly Secretariat shall be started from to-morrow. Mr. S. C. Gupta who has been Joint Secretary of the Legislative Department has been appointed Secretary of the Assembly and Raj Sahib Dutt, Assistant Secretary.—A. P.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CUSTOMS FOR CHINA

LONDON, Jan. 9

Nanking.—Mr. Maze mentioned in a message of December 31st, has been appointed Officiating Inspector-General of Customs.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

NEW GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Berlin.—Herr Schacht, President of the Reichsbank and Albert Voegler, steel magnate of Dusseldors, have been appointed German representatives on the Reparations Committee of Experts and Doctor Melchior, Hamburg Banker and Herr Ludwigkstl of the League of German Industrialists, as substitute delegates.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS PAYMENTS

—:o:—

720 MILLIONS TRANSFERRED TO POWERS IN 1928

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Berlin.—The latest monthly statement of the Agent-General for Reparations shows that out of 922 millions of gold marks paid by Germany under the Dawes' scheme for the year ended December 31st, the British Empire received 164 millions, France 364 milions, the United States 27 millions, and Japan three millions, the total transfers being 720 millions, leaving a cash balance of 202 millions.—Reuter.

A MOTHER'S DEATH SHOCK

SEQUEL TO INDUS TRAGEDY

KARACHI, Jan. 9

Nineteen lives were lost on the night of Friday last as the result of a boat capsizing in midstream on the river Indus, near Sukkur. A private boat containing 24 passengers who were Indian labourers employed on the Sukkar Barrage works, left Rohri three miles distant for Sukkur When in midstream the boat capsized, and all the occupants were drowned except five.

At dawn a Sukkur Barrage launch visited the scene of the tragedy and recovered one body and the ill-fated craft.

Among the victims were three brothers and when their mother was informed of the disaster she fell into a swoon from which she never got up again.—A. P.

CONGRESS ULTIMATUM IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh Will Move For Immediate Dominion Status

WHO WILL FOOT SIMON SHOW BILL?

—:o:—

DELHI, Jan. 8.

With the approach of the winter session of the Legislative Assembly members are becoming more active and are sending in notices of several interesting resolutions and questions.

IMMEDIATE DOMINION STATUS.

As usual Messrs. Gyaprasad Singh and Sarfrazhussain Khan, besides Lalchand Navalrai, are together responsible for most of these. Coming close on the verdict of the Calcutta Congress on the Nehru Report the resolution of Mr. Gyaprasad Singh for the earliest conferment of Dominion Status for India has special significance. He adds in his resolution that no advance in self-government short of full Dominion Status will satisfy the Indian people.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Dewan Chaman Lal will revert to his old demand for an investigation by a Committee of the Central Legislature into the conditions of housing, wages, hours of work, etc., of industrial workers with a view to instituting an all India scheme of maternity benefit and old age pensions besides minimum wage and social insurance. Eight members, including Messrs. Gaznavi, Srinivas Iyengar and Ganganand Sinha have jointly tabled a motion for a Committee to enquire into the grievances regarding the pay etc. of the non-gazetted staff of the Currency offices in India and Burma.

CINEMA RECOMMENDATIONS.

A similar joint motion stands in the names of Messrs. G. D. Birla, Aney and Moonje and others who ask for immediate effect being given to the recommendations of the Cinema Committee by the imposition of the quota system and the introduction of legislative measures requiring the compulsory registration of persons engaged in the industry.

RURAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. M. K. Acharya has obtained seven other signatures to a resolution on the subject of rural autonomy regarding which he has of late been writing in the press. Both Mr. Shesha Iyengar and Mr. Gyanprasad Singh will urge immediate steps to be taken to make India self-supporting in the matter of its salt supply. By this motion the signatories will criticise the Government of India's decision not to refer to the Tariff Board the question of protection for the salt industry.

ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's resolutions for the abolition of capital punishment and the abolition of communal or other preference in the services which are by now well-known again figure on the list. In a series of questions that he will put, he quotes from the "Pioneer" and asks if the report that Sir John Simon took any part in connection with the appointment of the Law Member (a thing which Sir John has already denied) is substantially correct. He further asks, "Is it a fact that Lord Irwin proposes to go to England on leave, if so when and on what grounds is the leave being granted?"

Mr. Sarafaraz Hussain Khan wants to know from Government their decision, if any, on the recommendations of the Delhi University Enquiry Committee.

THE SIMON COST.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai has a series of interpellations on the strength of the army compared with the pre-reform era. He wants to know from which source whether the British or the Indian exchequer Government propose to defray the expenses of the Simon Commission and, if the latter, under what rule or authority they are authorised to do so.

AGE COMMITTEE ALLOWANCES.

Mr. S. C. Mittra, Member of the Age of Consent Committee, wants to know whether there is any distinction made between this and other Committees appointed by the Government of India during the last five years in relation to remuneration, rates of travelling allowances, etc. He quotes in particular the Cinema Committee, the Roads Committee and the Sankaran Nair Committee.

It may be recalled that the Roads Committee presided over by Mr. Javakar obtained allowances similar to the Cinema Committee, after representation to the Government of India.

INDIAN MONEY FOR IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA.

Basing his question on the remarks of Mr. F. W. Johnston, American Representative of the League against Imperialism (who was recently removed from British India) to the effect that Americans had lost confidence in Commissions like the Simon Commission and that they were for complete independence as the inherent birthright of people, Mr. Gaya Prasad asks: "How much money have Government spent out of Indian revenues for carrying on political propaganda in America?"

WANTED LADY M.L.A.

Finally he reiterates his suggestion for the nomination of an Indian Lady member to the Assembly in view of the many pending legislative measures in which women are greatly interested.

Dewan Chamanlal wants Government to declare the object of Sir Malcolm Hailey's visit to England.—A.P.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

CHANGES IN PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION

DELHI, Jan. 8.

A number of changes will occur in provincial official representation in the Central Legislature. In the Council of State Mr. Clayton will replace Mr. Macmillan (Bombay) and Mr. Miles Irving, Reforms Officer, Punjab Government, will succeed Nawab Mohammad Hayat Khan. Two other vacancies remain to be filled up.

The Legislative Assembly changes will include Mr. Allison replacing Mr. Barua, Mr. Cosgrave succeeding Mr. Hazlett, Mr. Pandurayya Rao taking the place of Mr. Raghavier and Mr. Stevenson succeeding Mr. Stuart (Burma).

Mr. Webb, Chief Whip of Government rejoins the Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

TIED TO THE APRON STRINGS OF SIR J. SIMON

Mock Fight at Spen Valley

—:o:—

OFFICIAL LABOUR PARTY'S SHADY ELECTORAL TACTICS

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The official Labour Party's tactics to keep its pledge to give Sir John Simon an uncontested seat have gone well so far. In spite of the fact that such well-known figures as Mr. Norman Angell and Doctor Rutherford offered themselves as candidates for Spen Valley the official Labour Party succeeded in manipulating to get Mr. Elvin adopted as the official labour candidate for Spen Valley. Though a member of the Independent Labour Party Mr. Elvin has always been known as a staunch supporter of Macdonaldism and has strenuously opposed the I. L. P. antagonism to the Simon Commission. Mr. Elvin does not withdraw his candidature at the eleventh hour which is not improbable. His campagn against the Liberal candidate Sir John Simon will certainly not be based on his opposition to Sir J. Simon's Indian policy. Mr. Elvin's nomination as the labour candidate has aroused the local communists to fury who are in a dilemma for the putting up of a communist candidate will make doubly certain Sir John Simon's victory owing to splitting of labour votes—a consummation desired by the official Labour Party.—"Forward" Special Cable.

PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS MUST GO

"HE HAS COMMITTED A BREACH OF PROMISE"

STUDENTS ASKED TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

At a meeting of students of the Gujarat College held this evening on the river bank Mr. G. V. Mavlankar who had brought about a compromise between the Principal and students during the previous strike said that the Principal had committed a breach of promise. There was a distinct understanding that the second examination was not compulsory and he advised students to continue the strike till their grievance was redressed.

Meanwhile attempts were being made to bring about a comproise.

PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS MUST GO.

Mr. Hariprasad, President of the Youth League said that sooner or later they would have to fight and say "Principal Shirras must go" so long as he was Principal, their troubles would not end.—A. P.

MR. SHIVDASANI SEES PRINCIPAL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

The strike of the Gujarat College continues. As usual the students assembled near the College at 11 a.m. today but did not enter the class. Professor Jambari of the National University exhorted them to remain firm.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, M.L.C., saw the Principal of the College, but it seems no settlement was arrived at.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MILL DISPUTE

MAHATMA AS AN ARBITRATOR

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Gujarat Ginning Mill came up for hearing today before the Arbitration Board consisting of Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas at the Satyagraha Ashram.

The mill was represented by Sheth Manekial, Agent of the Mill and the workmen were represented by Srimati Ansuyaben, the President of the Labour Union, Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Mr. Gulzarilal Manda, Secretary of the Labour Union. After hearing both sides the sitting was adjourned till to-morrow when written statements will be submitted. Meanwhile the strike continues.—A. P.

OUTBREAK IN MASAI RESERVE

EXTRA POLICE REQUISITIONED IN TRIBAL AREA

LONDON, Jan. 9

Nairobi—The usual periodical outbreak in certain areas of the Masai Reserve has again occurred owing to young men having reached the warrior age and being anxious to demonstrate the arrival of the state of manhood by the ancient custom of blooding spears with the result that a number of neighbouring tribesmen have been murdered. Extra police have left for the scene.—Reuter.

TIRED OF LIFE

PARSI YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

A verdict of suicide was returned by the Coroner's jury at an inquest held over the body of Darabsha Adelji Hakim, a Parsi youth (24) who died in G. T. Hospital as a result of corrosive acid poisoning.

It appears that Hakim was admitted to G. T. Hospital on the 1st instant for treatment of corrosive acid poisoning which he said he had taken by mistake for a medicine. Hakim was ailing for the last year and a half and it now transpires that he was tired of life and had administered the poison to end his misery.

STOP PRESS.

RUGGER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Under Rugby Union Rules Bristol beat Air Force by 28 points to 6 and Bridgend lost to Cardiff by 15 points to 8.—Reuter's Special.

SHELL INTERESTS IN SPAIN SOLD.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Madrid.—A contract has been signed under which all Shell groups petroleum installations in Spain will be taken over by the Spanish Petroleum Monopoly against a payment of 1100,000 sterling —Reuter's Special.

(A message of July 12 stated: It is learned from authoritative quarters in London that the statement that British Government has protested to Spain against expropriation of foreign oil companies is not correct. But British Ambassador at Madrid has been semi-officially communicating with the Spanish authorities with regard to the compensation to the British interests involved.)

JAPANESE PEASANTS CLASH WITH POLICE

MASS MEETING ENDS IN RIOTING

GOVERNOR CALLS TROOPS TO QUELL DISTURBANCE

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Osaka.—Following the mass meetings of thousands of villagers in Gifu Prefecture to protest in regard to the irrigation dam across the Samokowa river, affecting a large farming area, rioting broke out in the village of Namori and much damage to property was caused.

Forty casualties occurred in the clashes between the rioters and the police. At the request of the Governor troops are being sent to the district.—Reuter.

RAJKUMARI CASE OFFSHOOT

PADAM PROSAD & SAJAUDDIN JAILED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

As an offshoot of the case brought by Rajkumari, a Nepali girl against Padam Prosad on a charge of selling her to Hiralal Agarwala. Padam Prosad and Sujauddin have been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of fabricating and using as genuine a forged document.

It will be recalled that Hiralal was murdered by a Nepali youth Kharg Bahadur and afterwards Padam was prosecuted for selling Rajkumari, a minor girl. In that case he produced a birth certificate showing Rajkumari to be over eighteen years of age and he was acquitted. Rajkumari moved the High Court challenging the genuineness of the certificate and this resulted in the prosecution of Padam Prosad and Sujauddin who procured the certificate from the Benares Collectorate.—A. P.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION

CLAIM FOR RS. 20,000 DISMISSED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Mr. Justice Page to-day dismissed the suit brought by Mr. Kridhnabehari Seal, a zemindar who claimed Rs. 20,000 as damages for alleged malicious prosecution against Mr. L. S. P. Stoddart of Messrs. Cox and Company. The case arose out of an incident at the football match in Calcutta on July 9 between Mohan Bagan and the Wiltshire Regiment. There was a large crowd present and someone threw a stone at Sergeant Campbell. The defendant went to the police and pointed out the plaintiff as the person who threw the brickbat and this led to the arrest and subsequent prosecution of the plaintiff. He was however eventually acquitted and now sought to recover damages.

The Judge found that the defendant had in no way assisted or directed the prosecution of the plaintiff. He simply preferred a charge and the prosecution was directed by the Police. If every person who gave information to the Police was necessarily to become a target for malicious prosecution if the charge failed it would be a very serious position. The Judge was of opinion that in doing what the defendant did he was discharging what he believed to be a public duty and was in no way imbued with ill-feeling or hatred or malice against the plaintiff.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE

DATES OF SESSIONS FIXED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The Council of State opens its next session on February 12 which date has been fixed for the transaction of official business. Thereafter meetings for official business likely to be held on the 15th, 19th, 20th or 21st, 22nd, 26th and 28th. Bebruary and 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 13th, or 14th March. The following dates have been allotted for non official business.—13th, 18ti, 25th and 27th February and 4th and 12th March. Ballots for non-official days will be held on 28th January, 2nd 9th, 11th, 16th and 23rd, February.—A. P.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL CONFERENCE

A COMPROMISE EXPECTED

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The Malabar Tenancy Conference is still discussing the provisions of the Raghavayya Committee's draft bill. Sir Norman Marjorihanks, Revenue Member presiding It is understood that while the tenant's representatives consider the rents and renewals fee fixed in the Bill very high, the Jenmit representatives hold that they are very low. An agreement is expected on the point eventually as a spirit of compromise prevails among the members.—A. P.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR OF B. AND O. COUNCIL

RAJA OF KANIKA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The King Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Raja of Kanika to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Behar and Orissa in the place of the Maharaja of Dumaraon, who has requested His Majesty's permission to resign the seat with effect from January 16.—A. P.

HINDU ASTROLOGER'S REMARKABLE PREDICTION

Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty

FORETOLD WHILE HIS LORDSHIP WAS NOT BORN

Hindu astrologers are not the least of the mysteries of the East, says a writer in "The Yorkshire Post." A curious prophecy occurs in a letter by Sir John Lawrence (afterwards Lord Liwrence), famous as "the saviour of the Punjab," written exactly sixty years ago last month to the first Lord Halifax. "By the way," he observes, "a Hindu astrologer has been prophesying that a member of your house—he hinted at a grandson yet unborn—will some day succeed me as Governor-General. I wonder if he will find much change in India. I doubt it." Governors-General have become Viceroys of India—there is that much change in the country, but the hint of the succession of "a grandson yet unborn" is a quite uncanny shot at the present Viceroy, Lord Irwin (born in 1881) actually the grandson of the recipient of the letter.

The letter quoted is printed by Lord Meston in a contribution to the Diamond Jubilee souvenir of the Royal Empire Society (long known as the Royal Colonial Institue). The guess of the astrologer is the more remarkable since at that time the rulers of India were almost always soldiers, and Viscount Halifax (father of the present Lord Halifax) was a retired politician. He had been Secretary of State for India until a hunting accident a couple of years before had disabled him.

AMERICANO DUTCH COMBINE

PROPOSED RUBBER TRUST COMPANY

A BLOW TO BRITISH MONOPOLY?

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Hague.—The Dutch banker, K. M. Kloppenburg, is shortly visiting America in an attempt to secure support for the formation of a American-Dutch Rubber Trust Company, the aim of which is to make the American consumer and the Dutch producer independent of the British rubber monopoly. Kloppenburg, last year, had submitted the rubber revalorisation proposal to the British and Dutch Colonial Offices and to the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. The new move follows the Governor-General's refusal to participate in the scheme.—Reuter's Special.

COMMISSIONER HAY APPOINTED PRESIDENT

SALVATIONIST COUNCIL'S DECISION

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Salvation Army communique states that after preliminary proceedings conducted by Higgins, the Council appointed Commissioner Hay (New Zealand) President. A message was sent to General Booth expressing love and sympathy.

COUNCIL ADJOURNED.

The Salvationist Council has adjourned till 9th January. Meantime delegates are not allowed to leave the Sunbury Court.—Reuter.

STATE-DIGGING IN NAMAQUALAND

DIGGERS URGE GOVT. TO CLOSE IT

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Cape Town.—"There is a preposterous display of moral degradation near Port Nolloth in the opinion of General Hertzog who, in the speech at Parys, Orange Free State, said that out of 1,400 Malcontents there, at least 600 were living by illicit diamond buying.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION URGED.

Meeting of fivehundred diggers near Lightenburg in the heart of the Transvaal's alluvial diamond-fields passed a resolution, urging Government to close State-digging in Namaqualand, and to appoint a representative commission to investigate the matter of alluvial fields. —Reuter.

"AGITATORS" LEAVE PORT NOLLOTH

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Pretoria.—It is officially stated that the number of agitators who gathered for the meeting have now left Port Nolloth. Many Namaqualanders have accepted employment on Government terms, it is understood that the police will remain in Namaqualand at present, pending the decision of the Premier and the Minister of Justice.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN STATES "STRONG PILLARS OF INDIAN EMPIRE

SIR W. LAWRENCES SOLICITUDE FOR THEIR WELFARE

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Presiding over a lantern lecture on the "Romance of Indian States" by Prof. Rushbrook Williams before the English-speaking Union, Sir Walter Lawrence said that the States were strong natural pillars of a stately edifice which the British had erected in the East. No scheme of reform for British India could be fair and permanent if the interest of the Indian States was ignored. If it was decided to make concessions to ambitious thinkers in British India, it was only fair and just to strengthen, proportionately, the position if the States. —Reuter's Special.

READJUSTMENT OF MESTON AWARD

QUESTION BEFORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

INDIAN STATES AND FEDERAL FINANCE SCHEME

MYSORE, Jan. 9.

Ninety resolutions relating to such subjects as school organisation, curricula and text-books were discussed at the Fourth Mysore Educational Conference. Seventy teacher delegates from all parts of the State participated in the discussions.

The readjustment of the Meston Award, the provincialisation of income-tax revenue, and the inclusion of Indian States in a Federal finance scheme were three of the questions discussed at the Indian Economic Conference which concluded its twelfth session after sittin of three days; but no resolution on them were adopted pending fuller discussion. Mr. M. S. Subbarao was elected President for the year. The Conference resolved to hold its next session at Allahabad at Christmas.—A. P.

MYSORE DEWAN AMONG PEASANTS

RECOGNITION OF VILLAGE IMPROVEMENTS

BANGALORE, Jan. 9.

Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, completed his first annual village inspection tour in Kolar District yesterday. He met many members of the rural classes and discussed with them their problems and measures calculated to ameliorate rural conditions. The Dewan awarded thirteen public service medals in recognition of the improvements carried out in the villages visited.—A. P.

SIR MAHOMED IQBAL

POET WELCOMED AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Jan. 9.

A large gathering headed by Sir Hajee Ismail Sait greeted the poet, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, who arrived here this morning. The editorial and printing staff of the "Kalam", an Urdu Daily presented the poet on the platform with a special edition of the paper published in honour of his visit which the poet gratefully acknowledged. Later the Muslim Library presented the poet with an address of welcoe in Urdu at a meeting of the Opera House when Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, presided. —A. P.

SIR M. IQBAL'S ROYAL RECEPTION IN MYSORE

RADICALISM IS DANGEROUS TO HUMANITY SAYS POET

BANGALORE, Jan. 9.

The Muslim public evinced unparalleled enthusiasm during poet Sir Mahomed Iqbal's short sojourn here. A cosmopolitan crowd of 5,000 including University students attended a public meeting this evening at which Sir Mahomed Iqbal spoke on "The Conception of God and the meaning of prayer." Mr. N. S. Subbarao Director of Public Instruction presided.

Stressing the need for moderation in thought, word and deed the poet remarked that anything radical in life or civilization was dangerous to humanity. The present tendency was too much towards materialism and observed that materialism and spiritualism should go hand in hand.

On an invitation from the Maharaja Sir Mahomed Iqbal has left for Mysore. —A. P.

SIR ADAMJI'S ESTATE IN DISPUTE

SUIT AGAINST OFFICIAL RECEIVER

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD AND DISHONESTY

A suit to set aside a former decree alleged to be obtained by fraud was filed at the High Court by Akbarally Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy against Messrs. N. H. Moos, Receiver and some of the heirs of the deceased Knight, including the plaintiff's uncles.

The plaintiff who is the grandson of Sir Adamji alleged that in 1916 a suit for the administration of the deceased's estates was going on, and two of his uncles put forward a Will alleged to have been made by plaintiff's father and got themselves added as parties to the suit claiing to be executors of the Will.

ALLEGED DISHONEST SUPPRESSION OF ORDER.

A consent order was made by the Court in this suit in 1922 whereby Special Commissioner was appointed to go into accounts of the estate except the Matheran Steam Railway. This order, the plaintiff alleged, was dishonestly and fraudulently suppressed from him and his attorneys by his uncles who behind the plaintiff's back fraudulently obtained another consent order vacating the previous order so far as it related to accounts of the Matheran Company.

SET ASIDE THE DECREE.

He maintained that having regard to the previous order, the Commissioner was debarred from going into accounts of the Matheran Railway. The decree of the Appellate Court on the findings of the Commissioner was obtained by defendants by suppressing from the Court and the Commissioner material documents, one of which was an agreement made in 1908 between plaintiff's father and Matheran Railway whereby his father was allowed 1993 fully paid up shares out of a total of 2,000 issued. On these grounds, the plaintiff sought to have the decree set aside.

Mr. Justice Madgaoker in his judgment held that the plaintiff had made all sorts of reckless allegations which he had failed to establish. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

Another suit is now going on before Mr. Justice Madgaoker in which the main parties are the same as figured in the last case. Akbarally and two others are seeking a declaration that the Charni Road Borah Sanitorium is a charitable trust and that the defendants including his uncle Mahomedally and Mr. Moos, the Official Receiver and six others be ordered to hand over the property and the moneys to the trustees to be appointed by the Court.

SANITORIUM DISPUTE.

The plaintiffs alleged that Sir Adamji left the Sanitorium and certain other properties as a charitable trust for the use of the Borah community. The first five defendants had wrongly entered into possession and using the Sanitorium for their private occupation.

The first four defendants, who are the sons of Sir Adamji admitted that the Sanitorium was a charitable property but maintained that a portion was set apart for the deceased's family under the terms of this 'Wakf' (Trust) created by him.

The case is proceeding.

208 MOPLAH PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

It is understood that the Government has sanctioned the release of 284 Moplah prisoners from Alipuram Jail convicted of participating in the Moplah rebellion on medical grounds.—A. P.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT DELHI

DELHI, Jan. 9.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles and the 2/20th Burma Rifles at Delhi Cantonment on the 8th instant and the Central India Horse on the 9th instant.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Viscount Goschen attended the finals of the Madras Presidency Olympic sports on January 9 and distributed prizes to successful competictors three of whom established new All India records in high jump, disc throw and pole vault.—A. P.

It is understood that the engineering works connected with the Glen Morgan Hydro-Electric scheme which is intended to supply power to Ootacamund and other towns in the Nilgiris will be completed shortly and that power will be made available in June next.—A. P.

A Tuticorin message says that cholera prevails in the town. About ninety attacks and sixty deaths have so far been recorded.—A. P.

BANGALORE, Jan. 9.

With a view to advance Muslim interests in the State an influential syndicate has been formed of the leading members of the community. An English Daily called the "Bangalore Times" will be started under its auspices with Mr. S. Mohiyoodin as Editor.—A. P.

THE CAUVERY WATER DISPUTE

CLAIMS OF MADRAS AND MYSORE

MATTER TO BE REFERRED TO ARBITRATION

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

It has been decided that the dispute over sharing the Cauvery waters between The Government of Madras and the Mysore State should be referred to arbitration. It is likely that the Government of India to whom the subject has since been referred will appoint a judge of some High Court in Northern India as arbitrator.—A. P.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN MURDER APPEAL

ACCUSED'S DEPOSITION IN COURT

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

Judgment was reserved by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen in a murder appeal which they heard at the Allahabad High Court the apellant being Mahendranath Sharma, a Brahmin Physician practicing at Meerut. The latter was senteneed to death by the sessions Judge on a charge of murdering his servant, a youth named Hardewari. The murder was brought to light as the result of some unclaimed bedding being discovered in a railway compartment at Rawalpindi station on 22nd July last. On being opened it was found to contain two human legs and two arms.

The evidence in the case showed that the accused travelled from Meerut and the passengers complained of bad smell. When the accused got down at Meerut a constable suspecting something took the accused into cutody and on his luggage being searched he found a severed head and portions of the trunk of a human body. The motive for the murder was said to be that the the accused had found that the deceased servant was on too familiar terms with the accused's wife. The accused admitted having placed arms and legs in the bedding found at Rawalpindi and having been found in possession of the dismembered head but denied that he committed the murder. His explanation was that he found the dead body in his room and he thought it best to dismember it and to dispose of it lest suspicion should fall on him.—A. P.

AVIATION ACTIVITIES AT KARACHI

LT. JONES APPOINTED PILOT INSTRUCTOR

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

To-day's issue of the "Daily Gazette" gives particulars of the Karachi Aero Club's recent activities to promote civil aviation. Actual flying is expected to begin next month at the civil Aerodrome on Drigh Road adjoining the Royal Airship base. The Club's two De Havilland Moth bipplanes have arrived. They are of the latest design, fitted with new Gipsy engines and slotted wings and equipped with duel control for instruction purposes. The scale of flying fees for members the club is as follows:—Dual instruction: twelve rupees per half hour, Pubils flying solo ten rupees per half hour. Passenger flights ten rupees per quarter hour. A pupil of average aptitude should be able to fly at a cost of well under three hundred rupees. Flight Lt. Jones has been engaged by the Club as Pilot-Instructor and is due to arrive from England within the next fortnight.—A. P.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE

REPORT TO BE ISSUED IN APRIL

PATNA, Jan. 9.

The Age of Consent Committee left to-day for Benares. After recording evidence at Benares, Allahabad and Lucknow the Committee will leave for Nagpur where it will finish its labours. It is understood that the Committee will write its report in April.—A. P.

PANAGAL'S SUCCESSOR IN COUNCIL

MAHARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI NOMINATED

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Maharaja of Venkatagiri has been nominated one of the candidates for election to the Madras Council vacancy caused by the death of the Raja of Panagal.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lady Sykes visited the Sir J. J. Hospital on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes gave a Garden Party at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with H.E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. The-siger on H.M.S. "Effingham" on Wed-

SIMON SHOW COMMITTEE

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WILL C. P. GOVT. SPRING A SURPRISE ?

RUMOUR ABOUT SIR M. BUTLER'S RESIGNATION

(From our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 7.

Nagpur has just emerged out of a rather quiet and peaceful week. Except for the sitting of the Sixth Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society and the annual C. P. and Berar Tennis Tournaments, the province was singularly free from political activities.

With the arrival of our local leaders we may expect some activity. It seems as though the people of the province were given a much-needed rest after a year of communal restlessness and economic distress and the fight for the loaves and fishes of office. The ministerial controversy was going on in the press and platform and the same has once more been revived with full vigour. What would be the fate of the Rao-Kedar ministry is the topic on the lips of every body at present. Will the motion of no-confidence, which it is expected will come up before the ensuing session, be carried or will it be lost? Everything seems to be in the melting pot. Doubtless the key of the whole situation lies with the group of Swarajist councillors who although in a minority can mould the situation as they choose. The members of the Nationalist Party enraged at the removal of Mr. R. M. Deshmukh from the C.P. Ministry are fighting tooth and nail for the downfall of the present ministry and a battle royal may be expected in the coming session. It is however practically certain that with the Hon'ble Mr. Rao as the leader of the new Democratic party in the opposition and the Swarajists against the formation of any ministry, the formation of a new and stable ministry seems to be very difficult. It is rumoured that the Governor instead of assuming charge of the transferred subjects in the event of the break up of the present ministry may appoint an additional member of the Executive Council and carry on the administration of the transferred subjects through him.

Some surprise was caused in the political circles in the province over the rumour emanating from Allahabad that His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler was going to resign the Governorship of the Central Provinces owing to a difference of opinion with the Government of India and join the service of His Exalted Highness the Nezam of Hyderabad. He news has been contradicted since then from Hyderabad and also from Calcutta.

SIMON SHOW COMMITTEE.

With the approach of the Council session speculation is rife whether the Government is going to spring a surprise over the council by bringing a motion for the appointment of a committee to assist the Simon Commission. However, this is thought to be most unlikely as the bureaucracy is fully aware of the fact that they could never carry the motion. Unless therefore the Government persists and wants that it should be made a laughing stock of the country, it might be taken that no motion for the appointment of a committee will come up for consideration before the ensuing session. It is however rumoured that a committee to assist the Simon Commission may be nominated by the Governor.

With the passage of time, the various political bodies are busy preparing to give "a right royal welcome" to the Simon team—reception the like of which they have never before seen. "Reception committees" have already been formed and the help of moffusil leaders sought to make the boycott of the Simon troupe a complete success. The posting of an Indian Deputy Commissioner at Nagpur at this period for the first time is not altogether without its significance.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

On the recommendation of the Legislative Council in March 1927 a committee was appointed by the local Government to formulate a scheme of establishing a medical college in the province, including an Ayurvedic section on modern lines and also to suggest the place where this college should be most suitably located. The Committee, which has submitted its report recently, find that the establishment of a medical college in the province is not a matter of immediate moment. With regard to the question of encouraging the Ayurvedic system of medicine, the committee think that the attachment of an Ayurvedic section to the medical college is not practicable. Government is inclined to agree with this recommendation, but is not prepared to pass judgment on it, as it recognizes that the revival of that system may well lead to its assimilation with the Western system of medicine to a degree which will in time admit of a training which combines the best of both systems being imparted in one and the same institution. Government, says the report, is already considering what further assistance should be given to the indigenous system of medicine and has noted the views of the Committee with regard to the importance of research.

The Committee has recognized that a complete programme of medical training cannot be formulated at this stage and it has made valuable suggestions for the progressive development of existing medical institutions with the ultimate object of rendering the province independent of other provinces for its supply of medical graduates. It has suggested the improvement of the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, so as to ensure in advance a sufficient volume and veriety clinical material for the projected college.

C. P. COURT OF WARDS ACT.

The Berar Legislative Committee met at Amraoti on Wednesday last under the presidency of Sir S. M. Chitnavis. The Hon. Mr. Nelson, Revenue Member, presented the report of the Select Committee on the proposed modifications to the C. P. Court of Wards Act in its application to Berar. The modifications along with other amendments were carried. Mr. Kolhe's bill to amend the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Act of 1897 will be published, so it was resolved, for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.

Enrolment for the 10th (Nagpur) Battalion of the University Training Corps for the Central Provinces and Beras has been complete for the Nagpur and Jubbulpore centres.

The Age if Consent Committee will examine witnesses at the Nagpur University Building on 24th, 25th 26th and 27th January, 1929.

A small and informal committee of employees and employers to express views on sickness insurance has been constituted.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

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SYNDICATE'S REPORT ON VERIFICATION FEE

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The following is the Report of the Syndicate on Dr. Viegas's proposal to reduce the fee for the verification of marks at the School-Leaving Examination:—

On payment of a fee of Rs. 2 any candidate can obtain a table showing the number of marks secured by him in each head of the Examination.

If he pays Rs. 5 he can get a statement showing the number of marks obtained by him in each paper in every head of the Examination.

It takes nearly a month and a half to dispose of applications of these two kinds.

The totals made by the Examiners are always checked in the office and if any mistakes are detected, they are asked to correct them under their initials.

When a candidate finds that the number of marks obtained by him in any head or paper falls short of his expectations and expresses a doubt as to the correctness of the total, it is checked again. If he expresses a fear that the difference between his expectations and the marks actually allotted to him is due to the omission on the part of the Examiners to examine both of his sections, the mark-list is again scrutinised. In both these cases the candidate is duly informed of the result of the investigation made by the Office and no fee is charged.

It will be thus seen that ample facilities are afforded to enable the candidate to ascertain how he has done in particular subjects and also ample safeguards are provided against the possibilities of any wrong being done in the ordinary course.

But over and above these cases, there is the case in which the candidate wants to make sure that all the answers given by him under any head have been examined and marked by the Examiners.

At the School Leaving Examination, there are 29 subjects. Each candidate takes nine papers of which six are divided into two sections. Nearly 150 boxes are required to hold the answer-books of over 10,000 candidates in the different subjects. Applications of this kind became so numerous that it became impossible to cope with them. Most of the complaints being frivolous—for instance, a candidate who had failed in two or three subjects pretended that all his answers had not been examined—the School Leaving Examination Board was compelled to fix a prohibitive fee in order that only such candidates as had a real ground for complaint would apply for such minute and detailed investigation.

The labour of hunting up answer-books from the boxes, heaped in piles is very great. The Secretary goes through the answer-books and the mark-lists to see whether each answer has been examined and marked, whether the total is correct and whether the total is correctly entered in the final list. If the Secretary feels any doubt, the answer-book is referred back to the Moderator or the Examiner.

It is for consideration whether a fee of Re. 1 is adequate for the kind of labour involved in the act of verification, while a fee of Rs. 2 is charged for simply copying out a candidate's totals of marks under each head from the general list and a fee of Rs. 5 is demanded for copying out the totals of marks in each paper from the Examiners' lists.

The fee of Rs. 25 is as a deposit which is to be forfeited if there is no ground for complaint and to be returned to the candidate if his complaint turns out to be justified.

For the reasons stated above, the Syndicate consider the levy of a fee of Rs. 25 for verifying whether the answers of a candidate in a head of the Examination have been examined and marked or not, very necessary and they recommend that the levy be continued.

BASSEIN AGRICULTURIST CONFERENCE

PEASANT GOVERNMENT FOR AGRICULTURIST COUNTRY

MR. GOKHALE'S ADDRESS

BASSEIN, Jan. 8.

The Bassein Taluka Agriculturist Conference was held here in a specially erected pandal near Bassein Railway Station under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, editor of the "Mahratta." The Conference was attended by about 1500 agriculturists of all classes and representing all the villages in the taluka. Mr. M. L. Pratap Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and presented very ably the case of the ryot against increased land revenue. He proved with facts and figures that Government had enhanced the assessment without any justification.

Mr. Gokhale delivered an illuminating address in which he welcomed the awakening among the ryots. He criticised the Land Revenue Code and pleaded for a clear definition of the land law with the consent of the Legislative Council as recommended by the joint Parliamentary Committee. He emphasised the necessity of Government being a predominately agriculturist government inasmuch as eighty per cent. of the people were agriculturists.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference unanimously adopted six resolutions. The first resolution gave support to the memorandum prepared on behalf of the aggrieved ryots by Messrs. Pratap and Vartak and warned Government of the great discontent that would be created in the peoples mind by compelling payment of land revenue which had been unjustly increased. The second resolution condemned Government's attitude in not replying to the peoples' memorandum which had been duly forwarded to them and in not publishing the report of the reinquiry made by Government into the increment and in issuing orders for demanding payment of land revenue. The third resolution asked Government not to demand payment till Government had received the peoples' deputation and heard their case and to return the increased revenue which had already been paid. The resolution referred to the enhancement of assessment especially on salt-land and the grievances of holders of this kind of land. The fifth resolution appointed a representative committee to carry on further propaganda in that connection and the last appointed a deputation to wait upon H. E. the Governor, consisting of Mr. Shankar Rao Zunjarrao, M.L.C., Mr. C. R. Shroff, M.L.C. and other gentlemen.

Speeches were delivered on the resolutions by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., D. V. Divekar, G D Vartak, C. R. Shroff, S. B. Patil and some agriculturists from the villages.—A.P.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR BOMBAY

MR. MUNSHI'S RESOLUTION FOR COUNCIL SESSION

The following resolutions will be moved by Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., Advocate, at the ensuing session of the Bombay Council:—

(1) This Council recommends that Government should take steps to establish a college of technology on the lines laid down by the report of the Bombay University Reforms Committee, 1925.

(2) This Council recommends that immediate steps may be taken to open a Department of Chemical Technology in the Royal Institute of Science and for the purpose to utilise the vacant wing of the said Institute and such parts of the reserve funds of the Institute, as may be necessary, which are now with Government.

(3) This Council recommends the Government of Bombay to give an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 (Fifty thousand) to the University of Bombay to organise a department of physical training with a view to completely carry out the scheme of introducing compulsory physical training in colleges, which has been during the last year put into successful operation in Poona.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 5th inst., the total mortality 574 was 62 more than in the preceding week the death rate registered was 23.0 The mortality for the 1st week of 1928 was 403 and death rate 19.7 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks daring the preceding quinquennium 192428 was 583 and death rate 23.8.

Out of the total deaths 137 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week Small-pox caused 10 attacks and 6 deaths. The number of live Births registered during the week was 536 as against 584 for the 1st week of 1928 and 474 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928).

Money Market

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EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 9.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 125-1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 122-1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137-3/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175-3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-3/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 7/16 9th inst.
London/Japan 1/10-5/8 8th inst.
London/Paris 124.05 8th inst.
London/Belgium 34.89 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 8th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 8th inst. £4-4.11 1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 26-3/8 8th inst. 26 7/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 7/16 8th inst. 26 7/16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57-1/2 8th inst. 57 9016 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 4-3/8 p.c. 8th inst. 4 11/32 p.c. 7th inst.
London Discount 6 mos 4 7.16 p.c. 8th inst. 4-3/8 p.c. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3/4 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 10.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/9
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/10
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan, due 1960/70 Rs. 84/2
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/6
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/1
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1921 Rs. 102/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/3
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1958 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 100/12
Forward Rates 18th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/8/6
1945/55 Rs. 103/10/8
Tone of Market.—Quiet but Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay Jan. 9.

3 Months Discounts 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5/1/2 per cent.
One months 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet and idle. Nothing doing.

THE WEATHER

POOONA, Jan. 9.

The western disturbance is passing away eastwards after causing light fall of snow at Dras. Scattered fals of rain have continued in South of the peninsula. The temperature is above the normal in the North of the Peninsula, and is rising in the central parts of the country.

The chief amounts are.—Coonoor three inches; Kodaikanal a half; and Belgaum, Mysore, and Madura a quarter.

Forecast.—Decrease in Southeast Madras.

Earthquake report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand and seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at thirteen hours three minutes on Tuesday January 8.—A. P.

SHIPPING

Jan. 9

ARRIVALS.

S. S. City of Poona, Brown, Liverpool.
S. S. Vesigo, Dahl, Batoum.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9

S. S. Ellora, Baird, Mombasa.

Jan. 10.

S. S. City of Hongkong, Walker, Dunkirk.
S. S. Samania Maru, Yona, Java.
S. S. Algie, Anderson, New York.

LOADING.

Jan. 9.

Steamer Erie Maru, for Kobe.
Steamer Barjora, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ockenfels, for Hamburg.

S. S. City of Poona:—The K. N. Coy's steamer City of Poona, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vingo:—The S. O. Coy's steamer Vingo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S. S. City of Hongkong:—The K. N. Coy's steamer City of Hongkong, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Algie:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Algie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Ellora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's mail steamer Ellora sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mombasa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Morea:—Agents M. M. and Co.

From London:—1 parcel calenders; 1 parcel diaries; 6 boxes bar gold; 1 box gold coin.

From Aden:—1 box specie.

S. S. Kohinoor:—Agents T. M. and Co.

From Calcutta:—41 boxes varnish; 50 drums varnish; 102 drums paint; 2 crate sign board; 2 drums creosote oil; 200 drums white enamel; 40 drums black japan; 16 boxes black japan; 25 drums coal tar; 33 drums road tar.

From Madras:—240 cylinders empty gas cylinders; 239 cylinders carbonic acid gas; 13 cases printed copy books; 62 bales cotton yarn waste; 1 case cables; 1 drum empty cables; 4 no. cane number; 1 case dress maker's model; 15 cases soap; 15 packages hing coarse; 4 packages cumphor powder; 15 cases coffee powder; 15 bags almonds; 3 cases printed books; 169 bales cotton waste; 80 bdls. cotton waste.

From Cochin:—94 half chests black tea; 11 full chests black tea; 23 quarter chests black tea; 216 jottas coir rope; 79 jottas coir yarn; 780 bags cocoanuts;

From Tellichery:—640 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—208 bags cocoanuts; 13 bags light pepper; 26 jottas light pepper; 40 bdls. coir rope; 11 bells sandal wood.

S. S. Mandra:—Agents M. M. and Co.

From Karachi:—50 barrels lump alum; 1 case glass ware; 8 cases table salt; 1 case disinfectant; 3 drums disinfectant; 9 nos. stone ware jars 1 case meters; 3 cases horlicks malted milk; 1 keg. paint; 10 drums paint; 1 case paint; 1 bale golf club; 1 case switchgear 1 bag springs; 2 drums coal tar; 1 keg peel; 1 drum frebol; 1 drum lubricating oil; 1 keg frake litharge; 1 drum sanitary fluid; 1 case machine parts; 1 case boot nails 1 case machy.; 1 package machny. 99 coils galved wire; 843 pcs. steel; 500 bdls. steel goods; 3 cases trimmed sausage; 2 cases medicine; 1 bale old news papers; 222 pcs. galvd. plates.

EXPORTS.

S. S. Rajputana.

For London:—10 bales cow hides tanned, R. Meheralli and Sons; bdls. woollen carpets, F. Hojioff; 16 bdls. woollen car pets Haac Faizullah; 23 bells woolen carpete Isaac Faizullah; 23 bdls. wollen carpets, H. A. Ebrahimoff; 4 bdls. woollen carpets F. Ismailoff; 2 bdls. woollen carpets, H. Azizullahoff; 13 bdls. wolien car-Aruhold and Co.; 6 bales cow hides A. H. L. Tharia; 31 bdls. lamb skin with fur, H. A. M. Sawal; 4 packages I sandle wood, Thos. Cook and Sons; 1 bundle woolen carpet, A. K. Aghaioff; 2 cases lizard skin, H. M. Edward and Co. 400 cwts. Indian groundnut, M. Bhuta and Co.; 64 cwts. goat skin, M. Gadwell; 1325 mcs. ginger grass oil; G. Suchedina and Co.

For Marseilles:—27 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Virjee and Co.; 1 case brass ware, N. Tarachand; 1 case cotton prints, I. Kimatrai; 50 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Esufbhoy; 225 cwts. groundnut, E. Virjee and Co.; 200 cwts. I. mustardseed, M. Bhuta and Co.; 100 cwts. soap nuts, D. Jariwalla Shah and Co.

For Alexandretta:—112 bales cotton shirting and twist, A. H. Diab; 25 bales cotton suse and yarn, R. Shantilal and Co.

For Constantinople:—75 cwt. hessra powder, M. M. and Co.; 187 cwt. mendi powder, A. E. Ejel; 2 bales wollen carpets, A. K. Aghaiff.

For Port Said:—170 bales cotton grey yarn, A. E. Ejel; 140 bales cotton twist, A. H. Diab.

For Smyrna:—15 bales cotton yarn and drill, R. Shantilal and Co.

Jaffna:—10 bales cotton grey yarn, R. Shantilal and Co.

S. S. Gambada.—

For Wenechien:—20 cwt. black pepper, Arabi Siem Copw.

S. S. Massilia.—

For Liverpool:—9 bales wool (raw), Shanji Mai, 2,000 cwt. I. teelseed, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—1,980 cwt. I. mussoor, Ralli Bros.; 4,500 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.; 1,500 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.

For Marseilles:—1,250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

For New York:—120 cwts. cajoo karnals, M. Bapoo.

For Barcelona:—11 cases sheep, beef and dry casing, D. Abraham and Sons.; 5 cases dry casing, Shamji Mal Saifuddin and Co.

S. S. City of Hongkong.—

For Dunkirk:—1,500 cwt. groundnutseed, S. B. Larney; 3,000 cwt. groundnutseed, Birla Bros. 220 bales I. raw cotton, K. Devachand and Co.

S. S. Gilda.—

For Saloniea:—20 bales cotton grey yarn, I. David and Co.

For Fium:—4.000 cwts. gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

For Smyrna:—10 bales cotton grey yarn, I. David and Co.: 15 bales cotton yarn and drill, R. Shantilal and Co.

For Peraeus:—80 cwts. gum olibanum, A. H. A. H. Mawji and Co.

For Jaffna: 10 bales cotton grey yarn, R. Shantilal and Co.

For Alexandretta:—25 bales cotton shirting and yarn, R. Shantilal and Co.

For Venice:—200 bales I. cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

For Bourgas:—2 bales grey cotton yarn, Arnhold and Co.

For Trieste:—55 bales I. raw cotton A. Khimji and Co.: 1,000 cwts. groundnut, K. M. Mithoo; 220 bales I. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 37-1/2 cwts. gum olibanum, A. H. A. H. Mawji and Co.

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FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

At all Stores

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

Government that dismissed the Minister for the breach in the Cabinet's white policy agree to meet the Indian workers on equal terms with the European trade unions? This is a serious and intricate question, the solution of which will firstly test again the sincerity of the Union Government and decide the future of Indian trade unionism in South Africa. If the Government agree to help the Indian workers it will work in conflict with the interests of white workers and it will be faced with a serious breach of the principle on which they fight the elections and rule the country.

FIGHTING THE ELECTION ON ASIATIC ISSUE.

When the Rt. Hon Sastri was appointed the Agent-General in the Union, the Union Government had declared that they would look to the Indian question with a different and a liberal angle of vision and as the question on the non-party basis. But this promise by the Premier was broken not by the members of his Cabinet alone but by himself too. They have been vociferous in their desire to get rid of the Indians as far as possible. Before a year, it was not believed that this Indian problem would be made a political issue in the next election, but today there remains not a shadow of doubt about it. The Roos section of the Nationalist Party is not satisfied with the Capetown Settlement and they look for the day when it is ended and the Indians are located into bazaars to ruin and starve. The South African Party headed by General Smuts, whose imperialistic tendencies are well known, but who does not look to the interest of the Empire while dealing with the Indian question in the Union, has given a prominent place to the Asiatic question in its election programme. The Asiatic question holds the fourth place in it, just next to the Native question. The programme asks for justice and fairplay for the Native people, but desires the enormous repatriation of the Indians. In the words of South African party politician, this Indian question is to become one of the fighting issues on the political platform.

MISREPRESENTING INDIAN LEADERS.

A correspondent from India, obviously an Englishman from Calcutta, has been sending some very mischievous reports about the Indian national movement and leaders to the South African Press. The latest letter, dated 9th November, Calcutta, published in the local "Rand Daily Mail" is full of misrepresentation and anti-Indian mentality. He has a word of rebuke for practically all important leaders of India. He says all leaders are insincere except Mahatma Gandhi. He has the following to say for Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta:—

Take Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta himself—the man that was acclaimed as being worthy of succeeding Mr. C. R. Das—and ponder the immensity of his failure. Mr. C. R. Das had more than a little greatness in him. The complete failure of Mr. Sen Gupta to hold the position he was sufficiently clever to persuade others to regard as his rightful inheritance is all the evidence needed of his futility."

He has a good word to say for Pandit Motilal Nehru, but he does not fail to say that he lacks the power to control his party. He seems to have been greatly offended with the All-India Congress Committee's resolution adhering to the Madras Congress decision. He charges the leaders of India as being insincere and says:—

"At the root of the failutre of men like Pandit Motilal Nehru to enforce obedience from their folowers lies the lack of sincerity to which Mr. Gandhi referred. The Pandit and his rebellious colleague Mr. S. Iyengar were exactlyon the same plane of insincerity at the meeting in question when the resolution referred to below was passed. One had no desire to see himself supplanted as the 'nominal' leader of the Indian National Congress Party; the other was making the most of an opportunity to attract attention to himself. 'Neither would like to see India independent, for the simple reason that both realise the utter chaos that would follow the removal of British guidance.'"

ANNOYED AT THE BOYCOTT.

He has quoted the All-India Congress Committee's resolution at Delhi and the comment of the "Statesman" over same in full and goes on to criticise the boycott philosophy of India thus:—

"It seems that the leaders of the boycott are entangling themselves with side issues. If they have boycotted the Simon Commission, their plain duty is not to take any notice of it. The moment they go near the object of their boycott and shout that they have boycotted the object, the whole thing becomes not only meaningless but ridiculous. The sorry happenings at Lahore go to show that the boycotters have fully realised that their threat of boycott has produced no result, and that was why they wanted to draw the attention of the members of the Simon Commission by parading themselves before their eyes."

I am confident this mischievous piece of blasphemy will not fail to be noticed by the leaders and Nationalist Press in India, but would only add that such writings engender the bitter feelings of India against England who has everything to gain with a contented India.

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DISCONTENT AMONGST COMMERICAL STAFF

—:o:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY UNION

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, a meeting of the Commercial staff of the G. I. P. on the Suburban Section between Kalyan and Bombay was held at Dadar on the 6th inst. Mr. Kashinath Pant Joshi presiding. The meeting was attended by all off duty commercial staff and some of the members of Mr. Joshi's staff Union were also present. The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

(1.) This meeting of the Suburban commercial staff of the G. I. P. Railway men's Union views with satisfaction that the railway authorities have recognised the principle of 8 hours duty by making a begining at the introduction of the same from the transporation Department. However this meeting further expresses its dissatisfaction the same has not been applied to the commercial staff and the menial staff.

This meeting while supporting all the demands made by the Union on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway men impresses upon the Railway authorities the necessity conceeding them at an early date and draws special attention of the authorities towards the utility of introducing universal 8 hours shift.

(2.) This meeting takes the opportunity as others

tion to the Railway authorities to get it immediately installed on the same level to draw the attention of the Union to the bold discrepancy between the scale or pay between the commercial department and other Railway department and urges upon them to make necessary representa-

The speeches were made by Mr. Mohammed Oosman Sahadev Rao, S. S. Joshi and others. Mr. K. N. Joglekar the Organising Secretary of the Union and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala the Gen. Secretary were present at the meeting. Mr. Joglekar speaking to the commercial staff specially impressed upon them the necessity of keeping up the spirit of the Union. As members of the intelligent literate section of the society, they had a special duty to perform to their co-workMr. Jhabwala immpressed upon the men the necessity of patiently carying on the struggled an holding steadfastly by the Union.

LONAVLA WORKERS GRIEVANCES

(From a Corspondent.)

LONAVLA, Jan. 6.

On Tuesday the 1st inst. a mass meeting of the Railway workers was held in the Theatre at Lonavla under the presidency of Mr. Chitale the local leader of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. Mr. Jhabvala addressed the gathering in course of which he stated that the Union of the men had succeeded so far in securing some minor rights for the men. But the Union existed not for small privileges but for the larger rights of the men such as proper wages, proper leave, proper duty hours and housing facilities etc.,

The railway administration had so far condesmned the Union and did not heed to the wants of the men. If this attitude continued any longer, the Union he feared would adopt entirely a different course of activity.

Thereafter, Mr. Chitale, offered his presidential remarks and announced that the Union was daily rising in prosperity. The meeting terminated after passing resolutions late in the evening.

Mr. H. Sams, director general of posts and telegraphs reached Rangoon on January and will stay there until 15th instant when he will reurn to India.

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BANKING IN INDIA

—:o:—

ITS IMPORTANCE TO INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

SIR S. B. BILLIMORIA URGES ENQUIRY BY GOVERNMENT

The following are extracts from the speech of Sir Shapurji Billimoria in seconding the resolution moved by Mr. Birla on "Banking Inquiry" at the second annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce held at Calcutta. The speech was read by Mr. R. J. Udani of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain (London), as Sir Shapurji had to leave the meeting before this resolution could be taken up:—

A resolution similar to this was passed at previous sessions of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress. The authorities of the Federation have not this time included in the agenda several resolutions which were passed at the previous sessions as the views of the Indian commercial community were well-known on those resolutions and they need not be repeated here at this meting. Certain exceptions, however, are made to this, and one of the exceptions is this resolution relation to Banking. Banking, Shipping and Insurance are the fundamental corner-stones of the whole edifice of commerce and industry, and it is but right that the attention of the Indian commercial community is more and more directed towards these problems, without a right and speedy resolution of which, we shall not be able to attain our goal of making India a leading commercial and industrial country. The decay of banking in India, like that of Indian shipping, is all the more regrettable, as India was once famous for both her banking and shipping. Indians have got instinctive talent for banking and it may be said without exaggeration that there are several communities in the country which receive their knowledge in banking and accountancy with their mothers' milk. Before banking came to be a organised on Western lines and foreign banks developed in this country, banking business was carried on by Shroffs and by indigenous banking houses. With the growth of banking on Western lines, public and commercial support began to be deflected to properly constituted banks, and Shroffs as a community began to lose that influence and that prestige, and with that naturally those credit facilities, which were theirs from times immemorial. It would have been something if their place had been taken by Indian banks as such.

BANKING'S IMPORTANCE TO INDUSTRY.

Exhortations are made both by Government and public leaders to start industries, but industries cannot be succesfully started and developed without a proper banking system and financial facilities. The attention of the Chamberlain Commission was drawn to this state of things and they observed that:—

"We are not in a position to report either for or against the establishment of a State or Central Bank, but we regard the subject as one which deserves early and careful consideration, and suggest the appointment of a small expert Committee to examine the whole question in India, and either to prononnce against the proposal or to work out in full detail a concrete scheme capable of immediate adoption."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in a dissenting minute to that Reoport of the External Capital Committee emphasised that the adoption of a policy of protection of industries by tariffs and bounties more than ever made it the bounden duty of Government that it should provide sufficient banking and credit facilities to Indians and encourage them to build up indigenous industries. He quoted the opinion of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha with regard to the same. Sir Dinshaw favoured the institution of as many banking institutions as necessary on a sure and sound foundation, and particularly, starting in the important capitals of the different provinces, banks with a capital of at least five crores of rupees of the type and nature of the German Deutsche Reicha Bank which had converted Germany from an agricultural into an industrial country. He also suggested that India should possess agricultural banks modelled on the lines of the agricultural banks of Egypt.

MR. SHIRRASS' VIEW ON INDIAN BANKING.

Mr. Findlay Shirrars in his book on Indian Finance and Banking shows how India is lagging behind the other civilised countries with regard to the number and growth of her banking institutions. It is considered a great achievement on the part of the Imperial Bank to have opened 150 branches in a few years. There are however hundreds of branches of some banks, in countries like the U. S. A. and Canada so much so that even a tiny hamlet has got its own bank as several of our villages have got post offices conducted by local school-masters. India can boast of only 315 banks, whereas Australia has 2,000, Canada 4,000, Japan 6,000, United Kingdom 9,000 and the U. S. A. 35,000.

The Royal Commission on Currency also emphasised the importance of the development of banking on right lines.

PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Unfortunately, notwithstanding all this unanimity of opinion expressed in different quarters, the Government of India have so far not moved. There are no signs however evident that they are thinking of moving in some direction as was indicated by a Press Note published only recently to the effect that the new Finance Member would like to have a Conference of representatives of Indian Chambers and British Chambers of Commerce regarding this subject. Such a Comittee might have in their terms of reference, in my humble opinion, the folowing:—

(a) The history and growth of indigenous banking institutions. (b) Cause of the bank debacle of 1913 and of several recent failures. (c) Difficulties in the way of indigenous banks. (d) Relations between indigenous banks and the Imperial Bank. (e) Relations between the Imperial Bank and Local Shroffs. (f) Working of Exchange Banks and their influence on trade and commerce. (g) Banking as carried on by Indian Shroffs, the facilities they afford, the disadvantage thereto, and their place in any future system of Indian banking. (h) Negotiable instruments—steps to be taken to improve or modify the present system in connection with Hundis, other Bills of Exchange, etc. (i) Credit facilities in agricultural districts, and the type of agricultural banks which would be suitable to the country. (j) Credit facilities for trade and industries and the type of banks which would be suitable to Indian conditions.

COASTAL RESERVATION BILL

—:o:—

HOW IT MAY BENEFIT INDIA'S INFANT INDUSTRY

OPPOSITION OF "FINANCIAL TIMES'

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A long letter to the "Financial Times" from Mr. K. P. Mehta on the subject of the Coastal Reservation Bill reviews the history of the Indian shipping industry, which, the writer alleges, was ruined by the disabilities imposed by the British navigation laws. He argues that the coastal trade has long been regarded as a close preserve of national shipping, and India cannot any longer afford to watch her infant industry being destroyed by powerful foreign rivals. The Government of India must submit to the Legislature constructive proposals to secure the main object of the bill, for since the Government of India has recognised grievance it behoves it to propose a better remedy if it cannot agree to the measures supported by the Indian public.

"AN OBJECTIONABLE BILL."

The "Financial Times," in a leader expresses the opinion that the Bill only Benefits Indian steamship owners' concerned. It will absorb the vast Indian capital which could be more usefully employed elsewhere it will drive out external capital from the Industry, where it has unquestionably promoted trade in India, and finally, the Bill is objectionable because it is based on racial discrimination.—Reuter's Special.

MUNICIPAL ROAD DEPARTMENT WORKERS MEETING

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the above Union a meeting of the workers of the Road Department of all the 7 wards was held on Thursday, the 3rd instant under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. About 500 workers including muccadums and mistrys were present. The meeting was convened in order to ascertain the grievances of the workers in all the wards. The present disturbance was caused in the A and E Wards owing to the introduction of Pali System, retrenchment, casual leave, threats for retrenchment, The workers complain that, if the pali system was continued hereafter they would be put to more worries and consequently starvation, as their wages were very meagre, for male workers from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 and female workers from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, and the workers were desperate owing to the indifferent attitude on the part of the management.

Mr. Jhabwala requested the workers to to be calm and patient as negotiations were being carried on with the higher authorities to put stop to the pali system, retrenchment, etc. He requested the workers to join the Union at once which exist's for their uplift.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY JANUARY 10 1929

VICE AREAS IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

A PLEA FOR IMMEDIATE ABOLITION

For nearly 10 years public opinion has been stirring in Bombay for the abolition of recognised vice areas and, thereby, for the depletion of this city's shame. As, however, Government are not yet convinced that recent expressions of opinion are the considered judgment of thinking people, a manifesto has been prepared by the Bombay Vigilance Association asking for an immediate declaration in favour of the policy of abolition to take effect during a three year time limit. The weight of a manifesto depends upon its signatures and to secure an adequate response this article aims at laying before the public the history of past measures of reform, an account of the present situation and an outline of the programme for the immediate future.

SOCIAL PURITY COMMITTEE OF 1921.

The revelation of the brutal torture and eventual murder of one young prostitute, eleven years ago, made educated people glimpse a little of the real truth, for the first time. The Bombay Social Purity Committee came, therefore, into being in 1921 as the result of joint action between the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and the Young Men's Christian Association. This Committee was fortunate in securing the valuable services, as a chairman, of the Honourable Home Member, Sir George Curtis. Further inquiry was now made and further ghastly revelation obtained and Government was accordingly asked to set up an official Committee of Inquiry.

RESOLUTION IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL 1921.

In the meantime a resolution was introduced by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in the Legislative Council in September 1921, pointing out the alarming extent of commercialised voice in the cty of Bombay and asking for legislation penalising brothel keeping. As the Home Member stated, in reply, that steps had already been taken for the setting up of a Committee of Inquiry on the lines asked for by the Social Purity Committee, this resolution was withdrawn.

PROSTITUTION COMMITTEE OF 1921.

Two months later, the Prostitution Committee started work and in April 1922 laid before the Government a report on the conditions investigated in the vice areas of Bombay. The following main recommendations were made, that action should be taken immediately whereby the keeping of brothels should be made illegal, the procuration of gisls should be severely punished, and the letting of houses for purposes of prostition heavily penalised. Appended to the report were certain illuminating Statistics drawn from the Census of 1921 and certain figures submitted by the Commissioner of Police. From these it was shown that nearly 900 brothels had been located in Bombay, that over and above the 5000 prostitutes known to be plying their trade in houses of ill fame, thousands elsewhere were practising clandestinely and that 85 per cent of the inmates of Bombay brothels were not denizens of the city. Thus was exposed the wide degree of commercialised vice prevalent in Bombay.

BOMBAY PROSTITUTION ACT OF 1923.

The immediate results of the work of the Prostitution Committee were twofold. First came the passage of the Bombay Prostitution Act in 1923. Through this act an attempt was made to co-ordinate in one whole all legislation on this subject It provided for the punishment of solicitation, for the penalisation of trafficking by pimps and procurers who obtain and dispose of girl victims or who (if male persons) live on their earnings, brothels and for preventive measures against the detention of girls in brothels against their will. Such provision was on the right line but most inadequate. The defects and shortcomings of the measures must be clearly understood. First, brothels keeping in the name of woman is not declared ill-legal ot (Section 5). Secondly, under section 9 the policy of segregating brothels in vice areas is retained. Thirdly, the penalities prescribed for solicitation are lacking in effectiveness. Fourthly, profiteering by landlords letting premises for prostitution is not forbidden. Fifthly, no provision is made for the safeguarding of children in brothel homes and Sixthly. owing to certain technical defects, police powers are left much restricted.

Two things must be realised. Firstly, the Act, was accepted on the understanding of the Home Member, Sis Maurice Hayward as merely an 'initial' step. The amendment of Section 5 to penalise brothel keeping was stated to be only temporarily shelved as its acceptance would have entailed dangerous delay, the previous consent of the Government of India being required. Secondly the Central demand of the Social Purity Committee was not granted by the Prostitution Act whereby brothel keeping in the name of woman still went unpunished.

Five years have now elapsed since the Home Member gave his undertaking for the amendment of section 5 and the experience of these five years has shown that the prostitution Act, by sanctioning the retention of vice areas, has merely laid its axe to the branches, and not to the root, of the tree of commercialised vice. Sops have been flung to Cereberus and Cerberus is still unsatisfied. No building is safe without firm foundations. No arch is secure without its keystone. The Prostitution Act of 1923 lacks effectiveness because its foundations are weak and its keystone lacking.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION —1923.

The second outcome of the work of the Prostitution Committee was the inauguration in 1923 of the Bombay Vigilance Association, a society which took upon itself to work on the lines of the prostitution Report by Campaigning for the recognition of the principle that the moral law is one for men and women, for the ultimate abolition of brothels and for the suppressing of the traffic in women and girls.

BOMBAY CHILDREN ACT, 1924.

Since the passage of the Prostitution Act in 1923 three saifway progressive steps have been made each good in itself but leaving the brothel Areas intact. In 1924 the Bombay Children Act was placed upon the statue book and, under certain important sections, children were to be removed from houses of illfame and from the society of prostitutes. Three more years elapsed however, before the Act was put into operation as, until the foundation of the Children's Aid Society, machinery was lacking. During the eighteen months since the Children Act has been put into force it was clearly realised that, so long as vice areas are retained, there will be a tendency for children to creep back. Only consummate vigilance on the part of the police can maintain any degree of real effectiveness.

MINOR AMENDMENTS OF PROSTITUTION ACT.

In 1926, further minor progress was made by the amendment of the Prostitution Act in the removal of certain difficulties militating against effective police action and in increased penalty for solicitation. The central defect of the measure remained, however, untouched, as the vice areas remained.

SPECIAL POLICE BRANCH.

A third forward step was the establishment in 1927 of a small special branch of the police to work both the Prostitution and Children Acts where they infringed upon the problem of commercialised vice. The branch established however, is too small to solve so vast a problem and the retention of vice areas checkmates the effective rescue of victimised minor girls. Traffickers are on the alert at the conclusion of court action, to lure back girls, known to be valuable chattels.

PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING OF NOVEMBER 1927.

Considering the practical difficulties facing all rescue workers, including the police, considering the lapse of five years since the passage of the Prostitution Act, considering the fact that the undertaking of the Home Member for additional legislation for the suppression of brothels has not been carried out, and considering the degree of commercialised vice still common in this city, it is not to be wondered that dissatisfaction has grown in volume. In November 1927 under the auspices of the Bombay Vigilance Association and 29 kindred social agencies, a public protest meeting was convened in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. In the presence of a crowded and widely representative audience, speeches were delivered declaiming against the toleration of commercialised vice. It was pointed out that vice areas are an incentive to traffic in women and girls, an advertisement and inducement to vice, a hotbed of veneral disease undermining public health and a moral plague infecting every section of society. Several resolutions were then moved unanimously, whereby Government was asked to close down vice areas within a prescribed time limit, to penalise brothel keeping by man or woman, to extend penalties against profiteering in vice and to repatriate non Bombay prostitutes. Twelve months have again elapsed and nothing has been done, although resolutions have been carried by the Municipal Corporation embodying the main demands of the recent public meeting and although the Vigilance Association has appealed for the convening of a conference.

It is clear that Government is not convinced that vox populi has spoken.

THE MANIFESTO.

The object of a signed Manifesto is to make clear that public opinion will not be satisfied until the undertaking of the Home Member given in 1923 for the ultimate suppression of brothels is carried out and the original demands of the Prostitution Committee fulfilled. The Manifesto calls for immediate legislation closing down the vice areas of Bombay within a three year limit. This demand is in line with the majority opinion of the expert committee of inquiry of 1921. This demand is based on the fruits of five years' experience during which it has been realised that minor concessions are of little avail so long as the major reform is denied. This demand is also supported by expert opinion in Europe.

THE REMEDY.

Experience in Bombay from 1869 to 1888 showed that Regulation enforced under the Indian counterpart of the Contagious Diseases Act was a costly failure. Subsequent experience in Bombay has shown the equal failure of a policy of "tolerated segregation." It is time for the citizens of Bombay to reap the sad harvest of their own pernicious experience and to profit by the experience in Europe, which, as summed up in the Report on Traffic in Women and Children of 1927, proves that wherever recognised brothels exist national and international traffic is stimulated and venereal disease incident to an abnormal degree. If the Social Evil in Bombay is to be solved, "abolition" is the only way.

THE MEANS TOWARDS THE END.

The great difficulty of solving the problem facing Government is undoubtedly the main reason for countenance of the policy of laissez faire where brothel keeping is concerned. All great reforms however started are being stigmatised as sisionare schemes. The abolition of vice areas in Bombay is difficult but not impracticable. Summary closing down of every house of ill fame would be the negation of humanitarianism. The very victims of the system would be merely cast out to be victimised afresh. An immediate declaration in favour of ultimate abolition is essential. That is required as a proclamation of principle as moral progress can only be won by adherence to moral principle. Commercialised vice is the outcome of the negation of such principles. In addition to a declaration in favour of ultimate abolition, a time limit of at least three years must be fixed, within which the closing down of brothels must take effect. Then a plan of gradual compaign must be worked out. The problem can be attacked sectionally. First the most notoriously insanitary brothels can be condemned, then the removal of brothels from tram lines and from proximity to schools and places of worship can be secured. Thirdly all non Bombay prostitutes can be repatriated. So far as foreign prostitues are concerned, it must be remembered that Bombay has hitherto shirked hen responsibility for their deportation. Articles 3 and4 of the International Convention of 1904, ratified by that of 1921, govern this question and India was a signatory. Following the deportation of foreign women comes the repatriation of upcountry victims who, it must be remembered constitute the large majority of the brothel population. The disposal of the remnant will remain, a problem in itself but not insuperable. A sound suggestion towards solution was laid before the Legislative Council in 1926 when one member advised that Government should take steps to start a colony on the lines of a small Criminal Tribes Settlement in the mofussil for the accommodation of homeless women recovered from vice areas. A settlement on these lines would do much to solve the difficulty as much rescued women will require not merely food and clothing but facilities both for venereal treatment and technical training. Such an establishment in the mofussil plus some working arrangement with existing Criminal Tribes Settlements would cater for the needs of the homeless type whilst, given greater financial aid, the work of existing rescue organisations in Bombay could be extended, and by stricter classification and co-operation, better results achieved.

CONCLUSION.

Petitioning Government is an inherent civic right. This manifesto, launched by the Bombay Vigilance Association is an opportunity for every earnest citizen to use his rights. The name of Bombay—and through Bombay of India—is befouled by the dark retention of vice areas. From time to time, as in July 1928,—dark questions are asked in the House of Commons as to vice conditions here. Consideration is now being given to the question of the League of Nations' Inquiry on Traffic to the Far East. Evil will be exposed in Bombay if the scope of the inquiry be extended before the vice areas have been abolished. Regulation has been tried and has failed. Toleration has been tried and has failed. Abolition alone remains to be tried and abolition must be won. Signing a manifesto which strikes at the heart of a city's shame is more a civic duty than a civic right. The manifesto is before us—and Bombay expects that every citizen will do his duty.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' MANIFESTO.

The following is the draft of the banifesto to be issued by the Citizens of Bombay:—

We, the undersigned, deeply deplore the present "laissez faire" policy of the Government of Bombay towards the problem of the social evil in this Presidency. Several organizations, including the Municipal Corporation of Bombay representing the solid opinion of the citizens, have urged the abolition of brothels, but no action has yet been taken by Government in the matter. We are of opinion that this moral plague can only be abated by steadfast adherence to and unflinching practice of Moral Principles. We, therefore, put forward the following recommendations, praying for earnest consideration and for prompt, effective action.

(1) That the policy of tolerating vice areas conducing to commercialized vice, to the brutal victimization of countless girls, to the moral degradation of a city's manhood, and to the physical contamination of her populace, be now abandoned.

(2) That the Prostitution Act of 1923 be amended so as to provide for the punishment of all brothel-keepers, whether men on women, and to fix a time limit of three years within which all houses of ill fame should be closed down.

(i) Because the brothels serve as an advertisement of and incentive to vice;

(ii) Because the existence of brothels leads the public to believe that public prostitution, as there carried on, is tolerated as well as regulated by official authority. Such as impression fosters the erroneous opinion that prostitution is a necessary evil;

(iii) Because the existence of brothels encourages the importation of women and girls for immoral purposes from various parts of India and other parts of the world in the interests of third parties; and

(iv) Because the brothels are a hot-bed of venereal diseases from which infection is spread abroad.

Those citizens of Bombay who wish to sign the manifesto may do so at the following addresses:—

1. The Women's Council, Town Hall.
2. The Y. M. C. A., 12, Wodehouse Road, Fort.
3. Office of the Social Hygiene Council, 66, Lamington Road.
4. Office of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.
5. The Women's University Settlement, Vachagandhy Street, Gamdevi.
6. The Working Men's Institute, Parel
7. The Theosophical Society, French Bridge.

MUSSOLINI--THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

Pages From His Autobiography

No one has ever accused Signor Mussolini of modesty, and those who thought of doing so have had their case hopelessly spoiled by the publication of the Duce's "My Autobiography," (Translated by Mr. Richard Childs, Hutchinson, Pd. 292 30s. net).

Written at express speed, it is a thoroughly untrustworthy document from the historical point of view, for it is all through merely an effort to create the Mussolini legend of the man with a mission. Its only interest is the constant verdict it passes on its author. His early life, with its revolt and hardship, most of it his own fault, now appears suborinate to make him an exceptional man. "For me it would have been dreadful and fatal if on my journey forward through the years I had by chance fallen permanently into the chains of comfortable bureaucratic employment. How could I have adapted myself to that snug existence in a world bristling with interest and significant horizons How could I have tolerated and yet irritated by the thoughts of an old-age pension at the end of the dull road Any comfortable cranny would have sapped my energies. These energies which I enjoy were trained by obstacles and even by bitterness of soul. They were made by struggle."

He conceives of himself as self-made aloof, individal.

"Neither my school friends, my war friends, nor my political friends ever had the slightest influence upon me. I have listened always with intense interest to their words, their suggestions, and sometimes to their advice, but I am sure that whenever I took an extreme decision I had obeyed only the firm commandment of will and conceience which came from within.

I do not believe in the supposed influence of books. I do not believe in the influence which comes from persuing the books about the lives and characters of men.

For myself, I have used only one big book.

For myself, I have had only one great teacher.

The book is life lived.

The teacher is day-by-day experience."

ITALY PERSONIFIED.

At the same time he never was simply individual; he was Italy.

"For my supreme air I have had the public interest. If I spoke of life I did not speak of a concept of my own life . . . I spoke and thought and conceived of the whole Italian life taken as a synthesis, as an expression of a whole people.

From the exaltation of war to the disappointments of peace was a bitter disillusionment. Instead of the bustle of battle, ears, and spirits were ready to listen to words of peace: of humanity, of brotherhood between the nations. At night before sleep came I used to meditate and realise that we had no dam to stop this general decay of faith. I saw before me with awe the gathering dusk of our end as a nation and a people."

Fascism was the result, or, as Signor Mussolini phrases it. "I was snatched up in this fight against the returning beasts of decadence." The programme of Fascism was laid down—"I laid it down"—on March 23,1919. It was in essence revolutionary.

"I felt the necessity of an original conception capable of placing in a new period of history a more fruitful rythm of human life. . . I had a perfect and sure consciousness of the end I was driving at."

Fascism was greeted with ironic laughter. Only a few men saw more clearly. One was an old post-office clerk who interrupted a squable between the Fascist leader and another clerk about a money order with the words, "Pay this money. Do not be silly. Mussolini has a name that is not only known now here but will be known and judged all over the world". I have never," add the Duce, "learned the name of this gentleman. He was straight and fair." Fascism gathered strength, and by 1922 Mussolini was preparing every minute the details of the conquest of Rome and of power.

It was certainly not moved by any mirage of personal power nor by any other allurement, nor by a desire for egotistical political domination." I have fought, but not for my own advantage, for the supreme advantage of the nation . . . I had with me the honest, the good, the pure, the sincere soul of the Italian people."

ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES.

There is little new in the Duce's account of the conquest of power, and still less in the proceedings of the Fascist dictatorship during its five years' regine. But it is made clear that all its achievements are his: its failures and its crimes are the fault of others. Mussolini proclaimed in 1923 that with Fascism at the wheel everything illegal and disorderly had to disappear. But what did disappear was the corpse of Matteotti. All that Mussolini sees in the murder is the capital which the anti-Fascists attempted to make out of it. "The swelled forgs waited for their triumph. They waited in vain."

But that is all in the past. To-day.

It is abused to suppose that I and my life can be separated from that which I have been doing and am doing. The creation of the Fascist State and the passing of hungry moments from sunrise to the deep profundity of night with its promise of another dawn avaricious for new labours, cannot be picked apart. I am lock-stitched into this fabric. It and myself are woven into one. Other men may find romance in the fluttering of the leaves on a bough; to me, whatever I might have been, destiny and myself have made me one whose eyes, all senses, all thoughts, all time, all energy must be directed at the trunk of the tree of public life. The poetry of my life has become the poetry of construction. The romance in my existence has become the romance of measures, policies, and the future of a State. . . I am not concerned deeply because I am misunderstood. . . After all I have been too busy to hear the murmur of liars.

Against liars policy needs, of course no defence but Signor Mussolini devotes many pages to reiterating that it is one of consolidation, one of aspiration one of culture one of ordered progress. "I have" he declares, "controlled my impatience . . . blended the pre-existing needs with the formation of future" a future in which Fascism will never be able for any reason to renounce the sovereign rights of the functions of the State. And so, on the last page the Duce faces a critical world.

I am forty-five, and I feel the vigour of my work and my thought. I have annihilated in myself every egotism: I, like the most devoted of citizens, place upon myself and on every beat of my heart service to the Italian people. I proclaim myself their servant. I feel that all Italians understand and love me: I know that only he is loved who leads without weakness, without deviation, and with disinterest and full faith.—"Manchester Guardian."

REMOVAL OF SEX DISQUALIFICATION

—:o:—

RESOLUTION BEFORE BIHAR COUNCIL

PATNA, Jan. 9.

Several members have given notice of a resolution to be moved at the next session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council urging the removal of sex disqualification and extending the franchise to women. Another resolution will demand the appointment of a committee to examine the report of the Financial Expert deputed by Government to test the figures relating to refevue and expenditure in Ganjam with a view to the amalgamation of the Oriya speaking tracts under a separate province.—A. P.

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